

THE SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

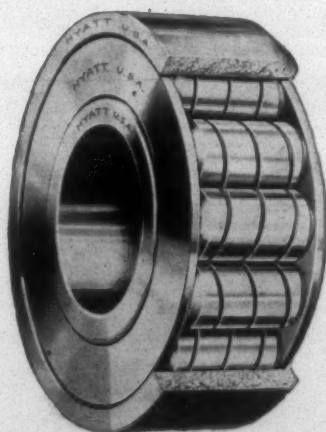
VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 20, 1930

No. 25



MONDAY is a hard day
on ordinary bearings - -
but not on Hyatts



Engineering bulletins, explaining
in detail the application of Hyatt
Roller Bearings for any installa-
tion that interests you, are avail-
able at your request.

A TREMENDOUS tax is imposed on the perform-
ance and life of plain bearings when plant
equipment is started Monday mornings.

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ooze off, leaving the plain bearing surface dry and
unprotected—easy prey for friction and wear. Bear-
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production tie-ups are inevitable.

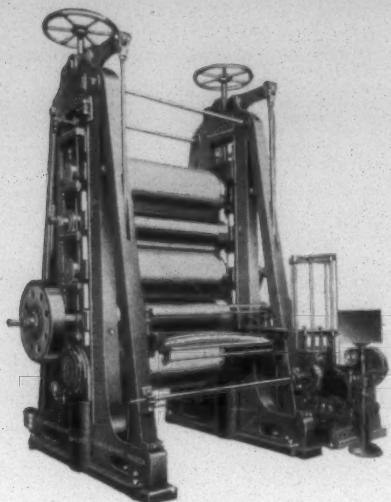
Hyatt Roller Bearings, in contrast, are never dry.
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casional intervals—measurably cutting labor and
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Hyatt a permanent place in all kinds of textile and
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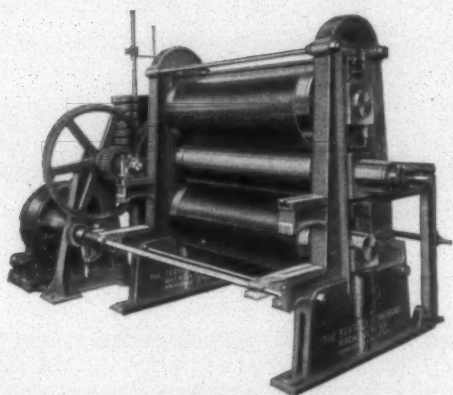
HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY
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CALENDERS

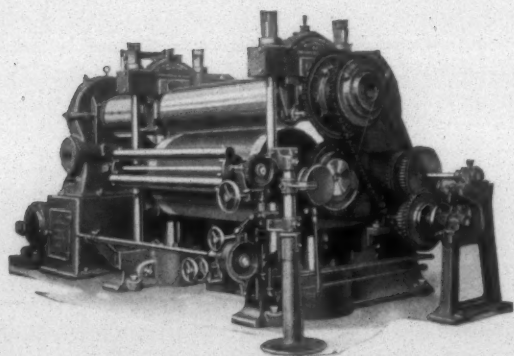
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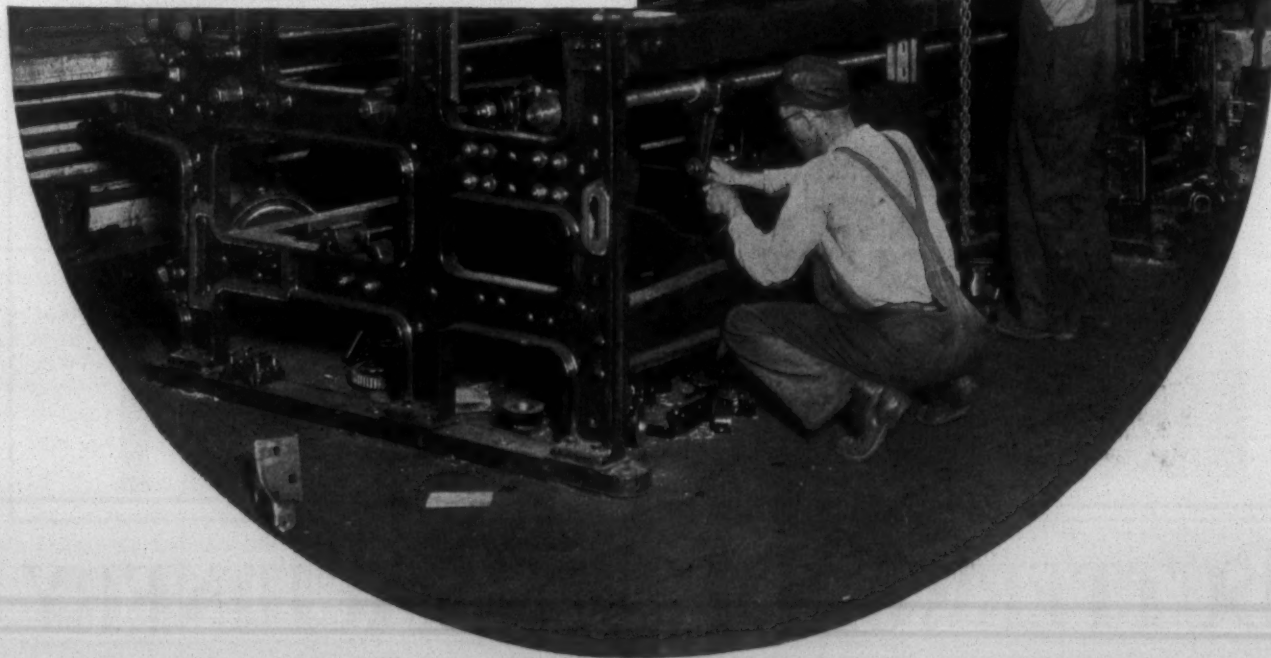
Pictured is the bare frame of a wide Axminster loom . . . the first of Mohawk's present order to reach the C & K erecting floor. Swinging into place is the cloth board assembly and comb motion, previously assembled in another department.

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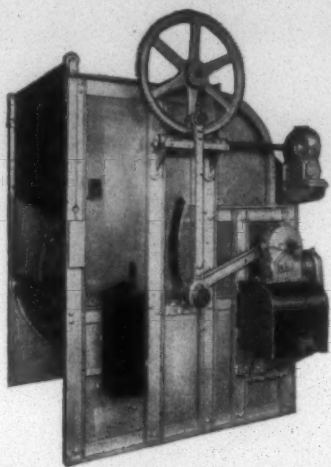


The first of a series featuring a Mohawk loom order in progress



Showing the Progress Being Made in the Designing and Construction of Machines for Finishing Textiles

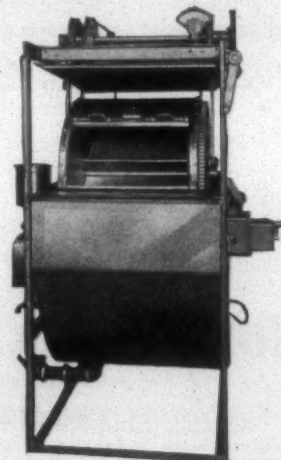
[Folders describing these machines completely will be mailed promptly upon your request.]



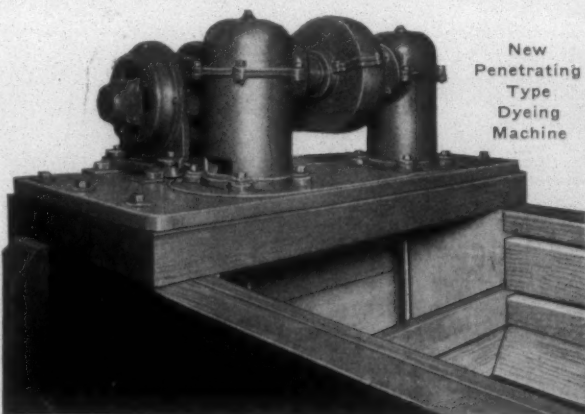
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for silk, rayon and
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 37

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 20, 1930

No. 25

Delusive Panaceas

By B. Riscoe.

EMBLAZONED across the front page of a recent issue of one of our leading dailies was this heading, "Church Offers Solution of Textile Situation." Even a cursory perusal was sufficient to show that the well meaning members of a prominent denomination were offering the solution of a problem when they were manifestly unfamiliar with even its major premise. So it is with many of the solutions which have recently been offered for the elucidation and guidance of the managements of our cotton mills. Some are good, some indifferent and none wholly efficacious. A few follow:

The Church—Eliminate night work.

The Textile Institute—More statistics more intelligently used.

The Secretaries—Trade organizations.

The Government—Investigate.

The A. F. of L.—The gospel of unionism.

The Child Labor Bureau—Stop making the cradle roll your payroll.

The Commission Houses—More style and more styles for less money.

The Buyers—Better quality at lower prices.

The Financiers—Mergers.

The Communist—To hell with the managers—let the workers operate the mills.

The Mill Managements—We know our own business and can solve our problems with both justice and judgment.

The serious conditions obtaining in the cotton textile industry during the last few years have called forth the most intensive thoughts and efforts of all those connected with it. Inevitably there ensues a superabundance of "free advice"—the product of either misconception or ulterior motive—to further complicate the problems of mill managements. It is often the hope that springs eternal which enables them to carry on, to face their difficulties, to fight when the odds against them are so great. Sometimes it is the fear of their bankers.

What is the matter with the cotton textile business today? Which way is it headed? What will the outcome be? When will conditions improve? What is the answer? These and many other questions continually haunt those interested. For one man to institute the corrective answer he would require the wisdom of Solomon, the power of Napoleon, the sternness of Cromwell and the touch of Midas. Such a one would indeed be a Moses capable of leading through the wilderness of problems and policies and the maze of panaceas to the Promised Land of profitable operation.

Certain phases of the situation are quite obvious and

may be thus logically grouped—Material, Machinery, Management, Merchandising. Each is only a component and no solution is effective except it give full cognizance to every one.

Material.

For the past five or six years the average character of cotton has consistently become poorer—even when the average grade and staple were better. This has forced certain mills with particular requirements to purchase their entire year's supply during the harvesting season—a condition which not only entails extraordinary financing and carrying charges but injects a speculative feature into their operations. Alternatively—as in the present season—the better character cotton is held by the strong spot houses and when the mills require it they have to pay through the nose for it. Witness the increase of differences during the last few weeks.

The Government is showing a definite increase of interest in cotton and the cotton market. Its investigations of the exchanges with resultant legislation and its attempts at price stabilization and regulation of production are "noble experiments" whose influence of the general problem can be only surmised at this time. Concededly they will be felt.

The existing system of marketing will, without doubt, undergo many changes in the future. The agitation and wide publicity now being given to our agricultural problems, will force them. Wasteful methods must be eliminated, distribution accomplished with greater economy and destructive speculation prevented. If the history of other recent changes is repeated in this instance there will be another case of the mills holding the bag.

Machinery.

We spend large sums in buildings, villages, power equipment, humidifying equipment and all that goes to make a modern plant and then—fill them with second-hand junk in which in many instances has been the greatest single factor in causing some New England mill to liquidate. This is one of our paramount follies. We practically set no limit on our inactive fixed assets but are parsimonious to excess with the only income producing fixed asset we have. The mirage of bargains in good used machinery will lead many mills into the tender care of receivers and sheriffs; while the sagacious mill owner in many cases will use the money thus secured from the suckers to equip his mill with modern machines.

Under the pressure of present-day competition the manufacturer's safety lies in lower manufacturing costs.

To reduce wage scales is both impracticable and unjust. The alternative is therefore an increase of production per machine-man-hour. This can be accomplished only through the employment of the most modern equipment. Any machine which operates at a lower degree of efficiency than the same machines in competitive mills is an increasingly burdensome liability. We pay for the machinery we need whether we buy it or not.

Market requirements and trade specifications are consistently becoming more stringent. Worn out or poorly adjusted machinery not only cannot meet these requirements, but also serve to work a hardship on the more modern plants. There are many plants today which have no right to be in business. The sooner they are liquidated the quicker will the whole problem approach a solution.

Management.

Textile managements have recently been giving increased attention to personnel problems. Sporadic attempts have been made to institute varying forms of industrial democracies and workers councils with questionable results. Some have created for themselves a most deplorable state of affairs by their ill advised acceptance of workers organizations. Both managements and operatives have much to learn and to forget before these methods can be applied with success. Present conditions portend extensive changes. The successful management of the future must be keenly alive to them and able to adapt itself.

In the past the management of New England has been characteristically imperialistic while that of the South intensively individualistic—both serious weaknesses. While lessened to a degree too much of both are manifest today. Until management truly learns that often the unit must be subjugated to the group and what benefits the whole is of advantage to the individual—no plans or methods of relieving the present distress can be successfully promoted.

Then there are those managements who seem to take a ghoulish delight in selling their goods below production or replacement costs—who speculate on cotton rather than merchandise their product. Possibly, because in all discussions it is always the other fellow who does it, the less said the better. However these dastardly, incompetent, pusillanimous parricides will eventually eliminate themselves in the present market. The economical verities are still operative. May their successors die a-borning.

We also have another of the same ilk—the habitual crepe hanger. His business is always bad; the textile situation is hopeless; he cannot modernize his plant; he can see no possibility of improvement in the condition; he can't sell his goods; he is losing money every day he operates; BUSINESS IS BAD. The hysteria of the weak, incompetent and superannuated—unfit to and incapable of meeting the challenge of today. The sooner his directors relegate him to his proper position—the outside—the better off will both the individual mill and the textile business in general be.

The lack of accurate costing today is appalling. Where cost systems are in force they are largely based on the ideas and allocations of the mills' individual accountants. And figures can be made to do strange things. There is no unified method of calculating costs on like fabrics which is generally applied. The Textile Institute has done some very laudable elementary work—the only kind which managements generally could understand. Unintelligent competition is the most difficult to meet, and the most unfair.

Balancing production with demand, night work, re-

sponsibility of giving continuous employment to operatives, curtailment; these are most perplexing questions facing management today. A hopeful indication is the more concerted action on the part of the mills in following out a general plan of curtailment. But it is a severe indictment that this is accomplished only under the pressure of trying circumstances.

Merchandising.

The merchandising methods most generally employed have undergone very little change during the last twenty-five years. Even the World War could not upset them. They are archaic—relics of the past. With few exceptions, they have not kept pace with the business evolution of recent years.

One of the greatest forces in business today is fashion—a force which determines its direction and every indication points to its growing importance. Fashion not only refers to what women wear, but extends into every phase of the textile business. It is necessary that the successive executive not only satisfies the dictates of fashion but anticipates them.

The growth of chain stores, group buying and hand-to-mouth purchasing has seriously upset the old order. Mills have been forced to carry the stocks and take the larger risks. Merchandising policies must be established to meet these conditions. Failure to recognize this will be the undoing of the shortsighted.

The long established buyers market has created severe burdens for the mills to bear. The average sales contract has become a mere scrap of paper. The utter disregard of its sanctity on the part of many buyers would make a Hohenzollern blush with shame. Cancellations on mere pretexts, especially when general price levels have become lower; imposing of unreasonable tolerances; terms and freight allowances unfair to the mills—these and many other handicaps have become a part of the general problem. Through the long years of a weak market the mills apparently have lost the nerve to demand even the merest of justice.

Much has recently been said of mergers—and much claimed for them. The savings to be effected through them are of importance. But not of major importance. Possibly the greatest benefit to be derived from large horizontal mergers is more unified production control. However, no merger which does not create new markets or make possible new uses for a particular fabric is of only temporary advantage. Future developments will probably bring about many vertical mergers. The mill which thus establishes a constant outlet for its production or intrenches itself in its ultimate consuming market is in an almost impregnable position.

Conclusion.

No attempt is herewith made to offer the all effective solution of the present situation of the cotton textile business. In this short space only the most salient features could be merely touched upon. Certain conclusions, however, are quite obvious.

No solution can be accomplished until there is unified action on the part of all the mills; until managements cease to think in terms of their own circumscribed experience; until selfishness, egotism and greed cease to distort their vision.

Economic principles must not be ignored and a full knowledge and employment of them must be instituted. More accurate knowledge of costs, of markets, of trade demands must be gained and applied.

Obsolescence of machinery, management policies and marketing methods must be eliminated.

The policies and practices of yesterday have no place

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EVERYBODY'S BUSINESS

By Floyd Parsons

Fakers and Frauds



AT present one must be clever to detect truth from falsehood. We have banditry by mail, financial speakeasies, fraudulent classified ads, fly-by-night salesmen, crooked sidewalk shows and a hundred other schemes to get money from the unwary. Never has legitimate enterprise been so completely surrounded by pitfalls.

In spite of fact-finding agencies that endeavor to protect the public, tens of millions of dollars find their way into the pockets of the promoters of fraudulent schemes. Many of the crooks manage to keep sufficiently within the law to escape punishment, and they are the ones most to be feared. Let me set forth briefly a few details of various fake schemes that are winning dollars right now.

A so-called "Psycho-Phone" was advertised as being the simplest, easiest and most rational method of reaching your unconscious mind with constructive suggestion. With its aid you would surely succeed, no matter how often you had failed before. The manufacturer of the device asserted that it would develop health, courage and self reliance in the user. Furthermore, it would establish harmony in your life, increase personality, reduce fat, correct hallucinations and attract to you the people you need.

This marvelous device which would bring to realization all of your desires, was nothing more nor less than an electrically operated, time-clock controlled, automatically repeating talking machine. It was designed to operate upon the subconscious mind during sleep.

The eyesight of thousands of people is now being jeopardized by spectacles sold by unscrupulous mail-order concerns. Obviously, without a proper examination, it is impossible to fit glasses to the eyes of the individual, but these quack firms glibly advertise that their "wonderful glasses will enable anyone to read the smallest print, thereby preventing eyestrain and

headaches." The spectacles they send, on orders are simply magnifying lenses in cheap frames that will not fit any eyes except by the merest chance. The wearing of these magnifiers may conceal troubles that could be cured if caught in time.

Medical fakers continue to get a large amount of money from gullible citizens through using the mails to willfully misrepresent their concoctions. A few of these charlatans are so woefully ignorant that they actually believe their remedies are wonderful discoveries. Strange as it may appear, the greatest ally of the medical mountebank is the "testimonial giver" who may be perfectly honest in his expression of gratitude, even if he is sadly misled by some laxative or other ingredient purposely placed in the fake remedy.

A concoction made chiefly of sodium bicarbonate, sulfur and borax netted its proprietor more than \$50,000 before a fraud order stopped its sale. A pseudo-professor pulled in several hundreds of thousands of dollars through merchandising a cure-all made of 90 per cent hydrant water, 5 per cent salt and 5 per cent sugar. This solution cost five cents a gallon and sold for about twelve dollars for two ounces. A fraudulent remedy for pyorrhea made of common sheep dip employed for killing parasitic insects, raked in nearly \$50,000 before the postal inspectors caught the crooks who were in control.

A remedial instrument that sold by the thousands in dozens of countries was advertised to cure everything from asiatic cholera to rheumatism. This device was made of a nickel-plated gas pipe filled with sand and charcoal, and having flexible cords attached. It could be used to cure either man or beast, and sold for \$35, although it cost only \$1.25 to manufacture.

A simple little device made of some string, a small metal bar and a couple of arrowheads was given the

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Safety in the Textile Industry *

By Arthur S. Johnson, Assistant to Manager Engineer Department, American Mutual Liability Insurance Co.

THERE is need for prevention effort in the textile industry. While that industry is not basically hazardous, as a whole it has not done much to improve its accident situation, a situation which continues to produce greater economic loss than is necessary. Using that premise, my remarks concern: First, the accident situation as it is now; second, the accident prevention effort as it is being carried on now, and third, an outlook to the needs of future safety work. I shall not compare the textile industry to others in hazard, accident prevention, nor outlook, because relative comments tend to minimize where self-complacency exists, and the textile industry should be impressed by its own specific condition.

The cost per pound to produce cotton or woolen fabrics and the ways and means to reduce that cost is a vital problem. It is contended by some textile men that the accident factor is too small to bother with. On the contrary, accidents are a direct source of expense in the manufacturing cost of textile goods, and the positive results of safety work produce a specific and tangible lowering of production costs.

The Situation

Briefly the accident situation is this. You are paying almost a dollar in direct accident costs for every hundred dollars of pay-roll. This does not take into account the tangible costs of retarded production and machine repairs, but is directly your workmen's compensation insurance premium. The trend in this cost is upward, due largely to a more liberal interpretation of the compensation laws and larger benefits under them.

Without taking deaths into account, each year one employee in every 23 is injured to the extent of losing time, and each of these injured employees averages a loss of 21 days. Assuming an average wage of \$1000 per year and a manual rate of 90c, each lost time accident costs you \$210 in compensation insurance costs alone. This figure carries of course, the costs of deaths and permanent injuries, and is consequently high, since it puts all the costs on the lost time accidents. Actually it is nearly correct. We must realize then that one in 23 textile employees is removed from work yearly by an injury which averages a loss to you of the benefit of his labor for 21 days, and in addition to that loss you spend \$210 for insurance to meet his compensation and medical bills. Let me mention the groups of injuries which stand out more noticeably by virtue of high frequency of occurrence or high severity in lost time. Warping and weaving machines are responsible for 10 per cent of the lost time and 40 per cent of the number of injuries. This is natural on account of the large number of such machines. Carding machinery accidents are responsible for 4 per cent of the lost time, and pickers for 3 per cent. This is high, but card and picker injuries are almost always so severe as to require specific payments for amputations as well as losing many days.

Handling material is responsible for 23 per cent of the lost time and falls of persons 22 per cent.

Little Improvement

These statistical calculations will bear very careful scrutiny for they are taken from a properly sampled nation-wide exposure in the cotton, spinning and weaving industry, from a sufficient spread of time to total

about 20,000 lost time accidents which cost nearly half a million days. There is no perceptible trend either up or down in the frequency and severity of textile accidents. That industry has not improved its accident situation.

Now for the status of the accident prevention situation. For assistance in the prevention of mechanical accidents, the American Standards Association textile code has finally been adopted as a tentative standard for the use of textile operators and machine builders. This represents the only coordinated effort of the textile associations, machine builders, engineering societies and National Safety Council to tackle a specific accident prevention problem for the textile industry as a whole.

All other effort has been individual within mills or within the group comprising the textile membership of the National Safety Council. There are about 150 textile mills on the roster of membership in the National Safety Council. They represent a small group working to improve the accident problem, not only specifically within their own mills, but by exerting the broader influences of the national safety movement. As an expression of interest in that work, the secretary of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers participated in the program of the National Safety Congress in 1928, and the Textile Division and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers shared the sponsorship of the textile section program of the 1929 congress. The president of Lowell Textile Institute is participating regularly and effectively in the National Safety Council's Textile Section's activities. Such cooperations are mutually beneficial and indicate some spread of the safety movement in the industry.

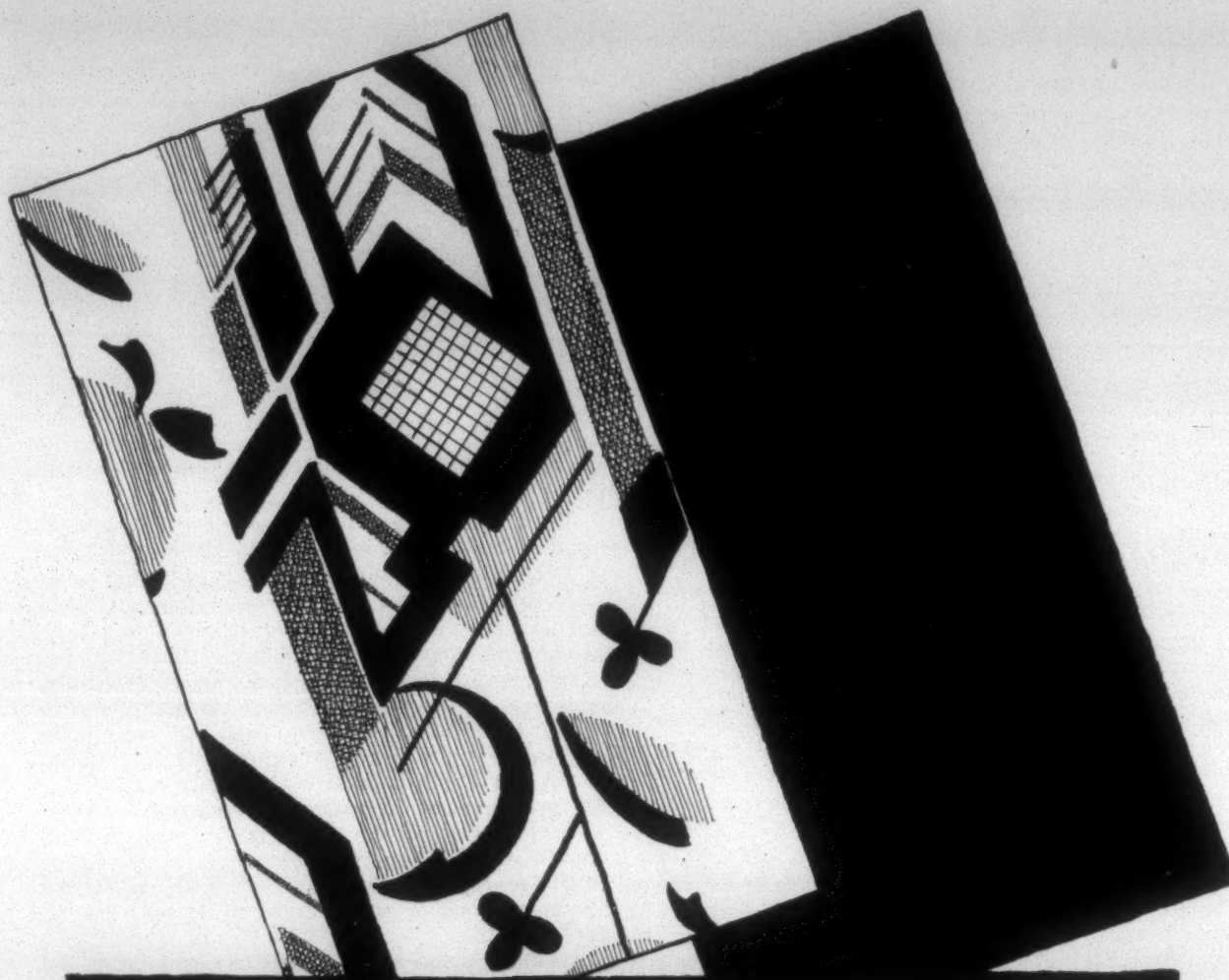
Individual mill effort in accident prevention is not by any means general, but is good in some mills and absent in many others. It is so variable that the examples of three mills are indicative. I spoke of these same mills for the same purpose at the National Safety Congress in 1928. There are three cotton mills in the same State, making a similar product. They are of the same size and as far as physical characteristics go, present about the same mechanical hazard. The mediocre mill which does a little half-hearted accident prevention work pays a premium calculated at .4 per cent above manual rate. It is a statistical picture of the average for the industry. Its premium in 1927 was \$7,600. Had this mill been as bad as one actually was, whose premium was calculated at 75.9 per cent above manual rate, it would have paid a premium of \$13,400 or a direct loss due to the absence of accident prevention effort of \$5,800. On the other hand if the mill had been as good as the third one actually was, whose premium was calculated on the bases of 40.3 per cent below manual rate, it would have paid a premium of \$4,500 or a direct saving in accident cost of \$3,100. As I remarked at that congress, so I will repeat, improvement from bad to mediocre or from mediocre to good, actually costs almost nothing in the way of machine guards or alterations.

It is largely a question of management and supervision which when properly conducted produces an efficient mill operation, and the efficient mill is the safe mill and the safe mill makes the profit.

Now, what's the outlook for the future? What one mill does, another mill can do. I feel safe in saying that

(Continued on Page 33)

*Presented before the American Society Mechanical Engineers—Textile Division.



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Georgia Meeting to Feature Carding and Spinning

The spring meeting of the Textile Operating Executives of Georgia, an organization composed of the superintendents and department heads of the cotton mills of Georgia, will be held on Tuesday, March 11th at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Ga., according to recent announcements.

Practical subjects pertaining to the carding and spinning departments of the mill will be covered in round-table discussion. Experiences will be related as to the use of the oil spraying system on raw cotton, and practices with reference to correcting the weight of picker laps to maintain uniformity in yarn sizes will be covered.

Various kinds of card clothing, including the metallic licker-in type and the straight wire clothing will be thoroughly discussed by mill men who have conducted exhaustive experiments on them in mill practices.

The use of spiral gears on roving frames, as well as the chain drive in this application, card stripping systems, clearers on drawing frames, card drafts, picker drafts and settings, etc., are among the other carding subjects which will be brought up.

The use of cork covered rolls in both carding and spinning rooms will be reported upon, and there will be also an extensive discussion on the problems of running raw stock dyed cotton in the carding and spinning departments.

Long draft spinning, large package spinning, and comparative tests on clearers on spinning frames are among the items slated for discussion at the spinning session. Comparative experiences concerning individual motor drive and four frame group drives on spinning and roving frames will also be given.

It is planned at this meeting to discuss the possibility of forming, in addition to the present discussion groups on carding, spinning, slashing and weaving, a branch of devote itself to the consideration of power plants and mechanical problems of the mill, and to be composed of the engineers and mechanics of the mills.

D. D. Towers, superintendent Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., will conduct the spinning discussion, and E. H. Rogers, agent Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga., will have charge of the discussion on carding. The meeting will be composed of two sessions, one in the morning and one in the afternoon, with a luncheon at 1 o'clock.

The present officers of the association are: Frank E. Heymer, superintendent Piedmont Cotton Mills, Egan, Ga., general chairman; Frank K. Petrea, superintendent Swift Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga., vice general chairman; and Robert W. Philip, editor Cotton, Atlanta, Ga., secretary-treasurer. The executive committee consists of E. H. Rogers, and W. R. Holt, assistant superintendent, Muscogee Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.; George S. Elliott, superintendent, Pacoiet Manufacturing Company, New Holland, Ga.; Albert Lehmann, Jr., superintendent, Dixie Cotton Mills, La-Grange, Ga.; and Walter B. Dillard, Jr., superintendent, Peerless Cotton Mills, Thomaston, Ga. At the meeting next month, a successor to Mr. Rogers as a member of the executive committee will be elected to serve for a term of two and a half years.

The complete questionnaire which will form the basis of the discussion at the meeting on March 11th follows:

Carding

1. Have you tried the oil spraying system? How do you like it?
2. We would like to have a general discussion of correcting the weight of laps, by regain indicators,

moisture controls, etc. What results as to uniformity in numbers?

3. Discuss picker drafts and grid settings with relation to waste on cards. That is, what is your experience by closing up the grids, and doing most of the cleaning on the cards? What percentage of total waste, if any, has been saved using this method, and what effect does the heavy cleaning have on cards? What special settings on cards, if any, have been used?

4. Discussion of metallic card clothing. What about the cleaning and breaking strength? What settings are best to use for metallic clothing? Can the same settings be used on metallic clothing as on wire clothing? What about the wire getting mashed? Can it be worked over and straightened up without taking it off of the card?

5. We would like to have more discussion on experiences with the straight wire card clothing, particularly bringing out any differences of opinion. We should also like to have experiences with reference to the continuous stripping system in connection with straight wire.

6. What draft do you use on your cards? Give the weight of lap. Have you ever gone higher and lower, and if so with what results?

7. Where flat chains are badly worn, the usual practice is to take out a couple of flats on each card, shortening the chain in this manner. Have you run into trouble in taking out flats and, later on, when new chains had to be bought, found the periphery or grinding circle changed where flats had been taken out to shorten the chain? Which is the better method -- to buy new chains at \$12.00 a set or take out flats?

8. Discussion on card stripping systems.

9. Have you found the revolving clearer on drawing better than the stationary type?

10. Have you had any experience with spiral gear drive on drawing or roving frames? If so, what are your findings?

11. What systems are you using to keep bunches out of roving?

12. What is your spindle speed on, say, .50-hank slubber, 1.00-hank to 1.25-hank intermediate, 11x5½ slubber, 9x4½ intermediate?

13. We would like a discussion of the use of spiral gears in the horse-head on roving frames, and also regarding the use of a chain drive instead of the horse-head.

14. What is the average life of metallic drawing rolls on drawing frames? Assume that a drawing frame has been operated for 20 years; has badly worn metallic rolls; and must be operated for an additional ten years. Should new rolls be installed throughout, or the old ones re-worked, assuming that the mill is unable to purchase new frames.

15. Do you prefer the cork or leather-covered rolls in carding? Why?

16. Do you run the same lay, tension and twist gear on all your speeders on the same hank roving? If any differences, why?

17. What is the best method of preparing picker notes for low-grade stock?

18. Discussion on the running in the carding and spinning of raw stock dyed cotton up to about 30s yarn.

Spinning

1. Discussion regarding the revolving top clearer versus the stationary clearer on spinning. Those in a
- (Continued on Page 24)



Class in Foremanship Training at Greenville

That foremanship training is a fact and not a theory is attested by the group shown in the picture on this page.

The enterprising spirit of Prof Pete Hollis and Loui Grett, manager and supervisors of Vocational and general education of the Parker School District of Greenville County, S. C., conceived the idea of a "People's University" program to run for three months, in which all people could participate. The slogan adopted for the school is "All kinds of classes for all kinds of people." A study of its curriculum shows that the slogan is partly true. A study of the one thousand students, mostly adults, reveals the second fact that the slogan is entirely true.

The class in foremanship training has had in attendance 110 men representing practically every mill in Greenville County and practically every type of supervisor from superintendent to second and section man and prospective promotional material.

The attendance for the five meetings that have passed is highly indicative of the interest manifested in the course.

When men work all day and then go out of their own volition and attend a conference for one and one-half hours to improve their skill and technique, there is no doubt about the quality of these men and the organization in which they work.

The foremanship group is conducted by W. M. McLaurine, secretary of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, of Charlotte, N. C., who goes to Greenville each Friday night.

Germany Best Foreign Market for U. S. Cotton

For the past two years Germany has been the best foreign market for American cotton, according to a statement of C. Grant Issacs, district manager of the Carolinas office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Charlotte. Assistant Trade Commissioner Cook, Berlin, reports to the United States Department of Commerce, Washington, that in 1929 United States exports of raw cotton to Germany amounted to 1,652,220 bales, valued at \$169,457,000, compared with 2,037,872 bales, with a value of \$217,891,000 in 1928. The United Kingdom ranked second in both years with takings of 1,533,929 bales in 1929 and 1,997,395 in 1928. The situation of the German cotton spinning and weaving mills, accordingly, is of concern to growers, exporters, and manufacturers of cotton in the United States.

The bulk of the importation of American cotton enters Germany through the port of Bremen and practically all of the Egyptian and Indian cotton imported comes through Hamburg. About one-third of the receipts of American cotton through the port of Bremen is for re-export to Eastern and Central European countries.

Conditions in the German cotton-spinning industry were unsatisfactory during 1929, according to reports of the trade. During the first two months of 1929, cotton spinning mills were said to have operated at approximately 78 per cent of their capacity. Further curtailment was found necessary and during most of the remainder of the year, operations were reduced to 60 per cent of capacity. At the close of 1929 there were no

immediate prospects of increasing production according to the trade reports. A slight seasonal improvement in demand for cotton yarns occurred during October and November but was not maintained during December. Yarn prices at the end of December were firm but were still considered unsatisfactory.

Germany succeeded in increasing its export trade in cotton yarns in 1929 but the gain was not sufficient to compensate for the decline in domestic demand. German exports of cotton yarns rose from 7,800 metric tons in the first 11 months of 1928 to 9,882 in the corresponding 1929 period. About 56 per cent of these exports in both years consisted of single unbleached or gray yarns. As in imports, counts up to and including 32s represent the bulk of the exports of single gray yarns and accounted for 3,363 metric tons in the 1928 period and 4,427 in the 11 months of 1929. The Netherlands takes the bulk of Germany's exports of cotton yarns.

German exports of cotton piece goods increased from a total of 16,138 metric tons in the first 11 months of 1928 to 18,316 in the corresponding 1929 period while imports declined from 14,505 metric tons to 7,806. The best foreign markets for the various classes of cotton piece goods in the 1929 period were as follows: For unbleached or grey goods—United Kingdom, Argentina, United States, China, British East Africa, Denmark, and Chile; for bleached cloth—Denmark, Netherlands, Great Britain and Switzerland; for prints—Turkey, British Africa, Netherlands, Egypt, and British and Portuguese West Africa; for piece-dyed goods, Great Britain, Chile, Denmark, and Netherlands; for yarn-dyed goods—Great Britain, Turkey, Netherlands, Argentina, the United States and Lithuania.

Edwin F. James Addresses Rotary Club

EDWIN F. JAMES, president of the Carolina Dyeing & Winding Company, was recently called upon by the Rotary Club of Charlotte, N. C., of which he is a member, for a "shop talk" which is a description of his business.

After describing his earlier business experiences, Mr. James said:

"I decided I wanted to stay in the textile business, but that I would never be happy except in a section where people were looking forward to a bright future, rather than fighting to keep alive mills profitable in the past, but in many instances gasping for breath amid influences threatening to submerge them. I sold my interests in Philadelphia, and immediately came to Charlotte to look over the possibilities.

"We all know that one of the greatest evils in business today is the tendency to over expand any line which for the moment seems to be extremely profitable. I determined to establish a business to handle the many types of yarn processing for which no facilities then existed in the South. It might be interesting to explain that it has been customary for many mills to operate spinning, weaving, or knitting machinery, but to send yarn to be dyed or otherwise processed by concerns specializing in such work. This makes a very flexible arrangement as many mills are forced to change their product frequently, and might have a great deal of idle equipment and considerable unnecessary overhead expense if they attempted to do everything within their own organizations. Scattered throughout the North for many years there have been hundreds of yarn dye-houses, winding concerns, piece goods dyehouses and bleacheries, and printing plants, where no weaving or knitting is done, but which merely convert the yarn or fabrics before or after the manufacturing processes.

"About 1920 the Southern Franklin Process Company established a large yarn dyeing business in the South. Since then several other plants have been built for the dyeing of cotton yarn, including equipment installed by all but one of the mercerizing concerns. In the same period a number of new piece goods dyehouses, bleacheries, and printing plants have been started.

When I came South in 1927 to establish my business, there were no commission plants for dyeing or converting rayon yarn, except a very small department of a cotton dyehouse in Burlington, and a warping plant in Charlotte. Since then, new plants have been built in Greenville, Spartanburg, Charlotte, Spindale, Greensboro, Mebane, Chattanooga, and other places. None of them have facilities for the wide variety of services we perform, but each does sufficient local business to create that competition which is sometimes called the life of trade, but which has had many other terms applied to it.

"The decision to locate our plant in Mt. Holly was based upon the fact that the American Yarn & Processing Company was the only mercerizing concern which did not have a dyehouse, and we agreed to install cotton dyeing equipment in return for which they built a plant to lease to us. I made an effort to partially finance the company here, but soon learned that I was the worlds worst stock salesman. However, I succeeded in interesting friends in Boston, and not only obtained the necessary capital, but made an arrangement to sell rayon yarn for them, and to have them carry complete stocks of all sizes of yarn on consignment in our plant.

"We started operations on Good Friday, April 6th, 1928 on a modest scale, and during 1929 we processed

one million pounds of cotton and rayon yarn. Our total processing sales were a quarter of a million dollars. In addition we sold four our associates during 1929, 450,000 pounds of rayon, both in original cases and converted, the total sales being \$600,000. We have never had a moment of regret in connection with our decision to establish this plant, and we look forward to the future firm in the belief that we have a real opportunity to render a great service to our friends and customers. We have already built an extensive addition to our dyehouse, and also a warehouse to accommodate stocks of yarn crowded out because of the installation of a large additional amount of rayon converting equipment.

"In addition to Southern business, we make up a large amount of special types of twisted yarn for distribution to our associates to mills of all kinds in the North. To briefly describe our functions, I might say that we have the facilities needed to prepare yarns for machines in all types of mills, for which they may possibly lack the equipment or experience to handle themselves. You will realize that this is a very close daily association of interests in many cases, and we try to instill in the minds of our entire organization and that of our customer, the idea that we are really a department of his own mill, and that we wish to serve him as efficiently and conscientiously as though we were on his own payroll.

"To those who are more familiar with the details of textile manufacturing, I can say that among other things, we dye cotton yarn in every form, including skeins, ball warps, chain warps, beams and packages, and have the only commission plant in the United States handling all these types of cotton yarn dyeing, as far as I know. The rayon yarn is dyed in skein form exclusively, as this is the method used most generally.

In the rayon yarn converting department, we wind, cop, cone, and twist, as well as make combination twists with Celanese, cotton, merino, and other yarns. Most rayon is shipped by the manufacturer in skeins, and it must be wound or otherwise processed before making it into fabric.

"One of the most interesting developments in which we are interested is the rapidly increasing production of rayon crepe fabric. This in our opinion is the most satisfactory material for women's wearing apparel thus far perfected in which rayon is used exclusively. Millions of yards are now being woven yearly in Southern mills, and several new mills now being established are being equipped to weave this cloth. It has definitely become a staple article. Piece dyed or printed, it is a thing of beauty, and as it is sold in the grey state by the mills, they should enjoy a steady production unaffected by the moods of fashion. Ours is the only commission plant in the South with equipment suitable for twisting yarn for this fabric, and we are making plans to greatly increase our facilities for handling some of the business offered to us.

"Most of you men probably know the joy of business creation, and the problems of management, and will understand how sincere is my opinion that one of the most pleasing angles to the whole proposition is the knowledge that we are building up something worth while, and furnishing men and women with an opportunity to earn a good living, and to progress in their ambition to improve themselves. We select help of better than average intelligence, and we are proud of the class of girls and men in our employ. It is surpris-

ing how low is our labor turnover, now that we have weeded out the inefficient, and selected those with skill to keep up the quality of workmanship we must have.

"I remember a few years ago the astonishment people felt when the yearly production of rayon reached 100,000,000 pounds, which equalled at that time the production of pure silk. This year the world production of this man made fibre, this triumph of chemistry, will reach the stupendous total of 400,000,000 pounds, and no one knows where it will end. It takes several million dollars to just make a start at rayon manufacturing, and companies which just make a few millions pounds per year are surrounded by merger talk all the time. The largest United States producing company is the Viscose Company, whose 1930 production is estimated at about 75 million pounds, and the DuPont Rayon Company at 27 million pounds.

"When I came South in 1927, there were five plants in the South for manufacturing rayon, located at Cumberland, Md., Roanoke, Va., Nashville, Tenn., Hopewell, Va., and Parkersburg, W. Va. Since then tremendous plants have been built at Rome, Ga., Asheville, N. C., Covington, Va., Waynesboro, Va., and Richmond, Va. The total investment in these plants is well over 100 million dollars, and still greater expansion is promised in the future.

"Certain it is rayon has brought about many remarkable changes in the textile industry, and has altered many fabrics for wearing apparel and home decoration from the dull and lifeless, to rich, bright, colorful, and beautiful creations."

Consumption of Cotton Increases

Washington, D. C.—Cotton consumed during January was announced by the Census Bureau as having been 577,235 bales of lint and 62,393 of linters, compared with 453,892 and 52,544 in December and 668,286 and 69,359 in January a year ago.

Cotton on hand January 31 was held as follows:

In consuming establishments 1,830,096 bales of lint and 196,301 of linters, compared with 1,844,248 and 364,291 on December 31, and 1,768,165 on December 31, and 1,768,165 and 204,001 a year ago.

In the public storage and at compresses 5,406,771 bales of lint and 94,350 of linters, compared with 5,914,422 and 85,657 on December 31 and 4,615,312 and 82,756 a year ago.

Imports during January totaled 51,474 bales, compared with 36,190 in December and 54,939 in January last year.

Exports during January totaled 728,737 bales of lint and 12,572 of linters, compared with 910,321 and 11,067 in December and 788,595 and 27,226 in January last year.

Cotton spindles active during January numbered 29,198,134 compared with 29,069,510 in December and 30,753,168 in January last year.

Comparisons of Women's Wages

The women's bureau of the Department of Labor is entering protest against the salaries of sales girls in "limited-priced chain department stores," citing statistics to show that 70 per cent of those thus employed were receiving less than \$15 per week, 44 per cent less than \$12 and 25 per cent failed to receive as much as \$10 per week.

It was not long ago that this same division of the Department of labor was flooding the country with information tending to show how insufficiently paid were the women workers in the cotton mills of the

South, apparently striving to make emphatic the pay of women in the textile industry of the South.

It would do the public a favor and help lift an unjustly imposed stigma upon the cotton manufacturing business of the South by presenting a comparison of wages which are paid women in the department stores and wages paid those working in the cotton mills. We have a notion that such a publication would be tremendously enlightening.—Charlotte News.

Institute Studies Carded Yarn

The Cotton-Textile Institute's research associate at the United States Bureau of Standards, Washington, is now engaged in a very exhaustive study of carded yarns.

This research work beginning with fundamentals is expected to develop accurate knowledge and information as to the effect of twists in yarns on specific physical properties of fabrics. With this basic data available in tabulated form it is anticipated that as the problems are presented for new fabrics for new or present uses specifications for the most suitable cloth for a given purpose may be promptly designed.

For example, in investigating the practicability of a cotton bag for fertilizer, one of the principal requirements for the cotton fabric was found to be for a cloth of construction and finish that would not permit the bags of the fertilizer to slip off the wagon tongue, where farmers place them for carting.

Out of this research work on carded yarns the Institute are hopeful of developing a number of cotton fabrics that will compete with those of jute burlap for a number of different bagging purposes and in addition fabrics for draperies and other uses.

Cotton Consumption

The international cotton bulletin of the International Federation of Western Spinners said that F. W. Tattersall estimates the consumption of American cotton for the current season at 14,600,000 bales, against 15,076,000 bales, according to the return of the International Federation for 1928-1929. The details are as follows:

	1928-29	1929-30
United States	6,788,000	6,450,000
England	1,910,000	1,850,000
Rest of Europe	4,614,000	4,600,000
Asia	1,431,000	1,400,000
Minor countries	333,000	300,000
Total.....	15,076,000	14,600,000

Mr. Tattersall adds: "If the American crop for 1929-30 is taken as 14,900,000 bales, with a carryover from last season of 4,400,000 bales, the available supplies will be about 19,300,000 bales. With a consumption of 14,600,000 bales there is a probability of a carryover at the end of next July of 4,700,000 bales, or an increase of 300,000 bales compared with a year earlier."

British Exports

British Board of Trade returns of exports of yarns and cloths from the United Kingdom for the month of January and for the season with comparisons, are as follows:

	Yarns, lbs.	Cloths, yds.
Year	January	Season
1929	17,000,000	379,000,000
1930	13,000,000	313,000,000
1913	19,093,000	648,912,700

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PERSONAL NEWS

Z. V. Mode has resigned as superintendent of the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 1 and 2, Charlotte.

F. N. Jackson has resigned as overseer spinning at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

Issac DeKoyner is now superintendent of the Southern Worstep Corporation, Greenville, S. C.

Robert Stevens has been elected a director of the Dunean Mills, Greenville, S. C.

— — Cramford has become overseer spinning at the Clinton Cotton Mills, Clinton, S. C.

George J. Swift has been elected president of the Springfield Woolen Mills, Springfield, Tenn. He was formerly vice-president.

R. H. McGinnis has been promoted to overseer weaving at the Columbus Manufacturing Company, Columbus, Ga.

W. L. Paul has resigned as overseer weaving at the Sevens Manufacturing Company, Burlington, N. C., a position which he filled for the past 10 years.

J. C. Hooks has been transferred from superintendent of the No. 1 plant of the Chadwick-Hoskins Company, Charlotte, to a similar position at the No. 1 and 2 plants.

Arthur Jarrett, formerly superintendent of the Charles Mills, Red Springs, N. C., has accepted a similar position at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills No. 3, Charlotte.

Z. T. Cranford, superintendent of the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has also been given charge of the Cora Mills, of the same place.

A. H. Phillips has resigned as second hand in carding at the Bibb Mill No. 2, Macon, Ga., and now has a position with the Thomaston Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Will Hunt has been promoted from opener room foreman to second hand in carding at the Bibb Mills No. 2, Macon, Ga.

Tom Arnett was recently appointed superintendent of Oakleaf Rug Mills, LaGrange, Ga., a branch of the Valley Mills which manufacture canvas products. Mr. Arnett was formerly office manager of Unity Spinning Mills, another of the Callaway Mills.

W. M. O'Daniel has resigned his position at the Slater Manufacturing Company, Marietta, S. C., to become overseer card room at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

C. C. Roberts has resigned as overseer carding at the Watts Mills, Laurens, S. C.

R. Grady Rankin, prominent mill executive of Gastonia, N. C., has announced that he is a candidate for nomination in the June primary as State senator from Gaston county. Mr. Rankin is president of the Ridge Mills and secretary of the Hanover Mills.

Fred Bahnson, vice-president and chief engineer of the Bahnson Company, Winston-Salem, N. C., spoke to the junior and senior textile students of the North Carolina State College Thursday afternoon, February 13th. Mr. Bahnson has developed a number of patents for humidifiers and is an authority on the subject of

PERSONAL NEWS

sumidification. In his talk to the students he traced the history of humidification, showing the developments which have taken place during the past 25 years. Before concluding, Mr. Bahnson conducted a round table discussion on various problems of humidity and answered many questions which were asked him by the textile students present. Mr. Bahnson's visit to the Textile School had a two-fold purpose, one of which was to inspect the Bahnson equipment in the weave room. He announced that his company would immediately replace the Bahnson humidifiers now in the weave room with the very latest type of equipment manufactured by them, and that they would also install one of their humidifiers in the testing laboratory.

Robert Henry Inman, overseer of carding at the Proximity Manufacturing Company, Greensboro, N. C., has just completed thirty years service with that company. Mr. Inman began work in the card room at Proximity in February 1900 and served in various capacities, having been promoted to the position of overseer in 1903.

Plans for Montgomery Meeting

The Alabama-Mississippi-Louisiana Division of the Southern Textile Association, of which D. Singleton Cook, is chairman, will meet for a one day session at Montgomery, Ala., February 26th, 1930. The meeting will be held at the Chamber of Commerce auditorium, and a luncheon will be served at the Whitley Hotel.

An address of welcome will be made by the mayor of Montgomery. The topics for discussion at this meeting will be carding and spinning problems.

They expect an attendance of over 200. All mill men are invited to attend this meeting.

Aktivin Appoints Representative

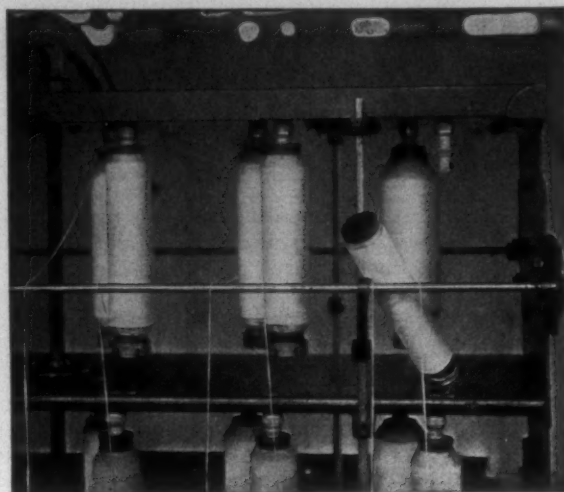
The Aktivin Corporation, of New York, has appointed the American Aniline Products Corporation, of Charlotte as their exclusive selling agents for its products in the South. A. C. Cooley is Southern representative of the American Aniline Products Company, which has offices at 1003 West Trade Street, Charlotte.

Lonsdale Team Wins Basketball Tourney

The basketball team of the Lonsdale Company, of Seneca, S. C., won the tenth annual tournament of the Southern Textile Basketball Association, the tournament being played in Textile Hall, Greenville last week. Lonsdale won the final game from the Piedmont Manufacturing Company, of Piedmont, the score being 34 to 18.

The championship for the Girl's Class A teams was won by the team from the Orr Mills, Anderson by defeating the girl's team from Piedmont. Orr Mills girls had previously defeated the girl's teams from Monaghan and Beacon.

The Class B championship for girl's teams was won by Pelzer, with the team from Ware Shoals as runner-up.



Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder with Long Draft System

The Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder used in connection with Long Draft system of Spinning has some very distinct and desirable advantages over wooden skewers:

Due to the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder's construction, the largest possible package of roving with a minimum of twist can be used without *stretching* the roving.

—WHY—

A package (large) of roving will be rotating on Ball Bearings, hence greatly reduced friction when being pulled from bobbin; also due to the construction of the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder, a package (large) of roving will automatically rotate without WABBLING—consequently, this means greatly reduced *stretching* of the roving.

We will be pleased to have our representative call and tell you all about the Eclipse Ball Bearing Bobbin Holder. Write us—



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Elmira, N. Y.

ECLIPSE

BOBBIN HOLDER

Proper Preparation of Size for Slashing Cotton Warps

In a discussion of proper and profitable cooking of size for slashing of cotton warps, the composition of the principal ingredient of the size, namely starch, must be considered, says the Bulletin of the Saco-Lowell Shops.

A microscopic examination of the starch granules shows a variation in shape, depending on the type of starch, but in all starches the structure is relatively the same. The starch granule consists of the true starch compound and water; the compound itself being composed of two substances, granulose and cellulose. Granulose exists in the starch granule to the extent of about 95 per cent, and the cellulose which is known as "starch Cellulose," and is closely allied in its chemical properties to the granulose, represents about 5 per cent.

Starch cellulose exists in greater proportion in the outer layers of the starch granules, and in all probability cellulose forms the entire coating of the granule.

To the presence of this protective coating of starch granules, when intact, are absolutely unacted on by cold water. Although water is absorbed to a very great extent by the granules, none of the substance is able to diffuse into the surrounding medium. Upon heating with water the starch granules swell and burst, exuding a very viscous colloidal solution of the granulose. This pasting of the starch starts, generally speaking, at 140 deg. F., and the starch is completely gelatinized at 180 deg. F. In the cooking process the starch granules do not all burst at once, the younger granules being first acted upon.

The ruptured cell sacs are suspended in the solution, and the presence of the structural forms retards flow,

thereby adding to the viscosity. These skeletal forms are fragile and will be progressively broken down as the boiling is continued, or they may be broken down by violent agitation. Therefore, the number and size of the undissolved particles after a given procedure of heating depends on the concentration of the solution, time of heating, and the violence of the agitation.

In the hydrolized, or thin-boiling starches, the granule has been treated with dilute acids in such a way that the outer wall of starch cellulose has been made more tender or fragile, and breaks down more easily with boiling, so that having smaller fragments than in the case of natural starch, is much more fluid in a short period.

For the successful application of size on cotton warps, the size must have a sufficient adhesiveness to lay down and bind in the projecting fibres, and penetrating qualities so that the size will not be shaken off in weaving, and protection from chaffing obtained, as well as strengthening the yarn.

To obtain this result it is necessary that all materials used be accurately weighed and the quantity of water measured. A thorough wetting out of the starch before turning on the steam is desirable as it aids in obtaining a smooth finished size. The reverse direction agitators of the Saco-Lowell cooking kettles are particularly adapted to insure a thorough wetting out of the starch as well as furnishing active agitation throughout the cooking cycle, which aids in breaking down the particles of starch cellulose.

Such a kettle, equipped with a temperature regulator, solves the problem of obtaining the balance of condi-

(Continued on Page 23)

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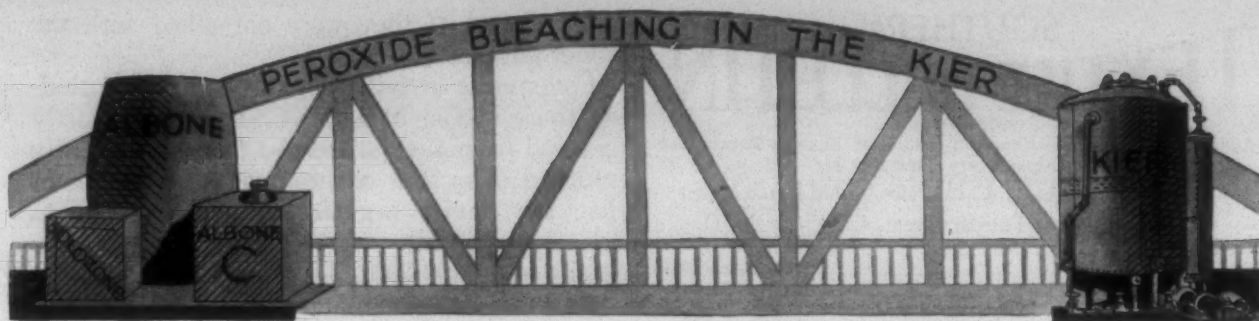
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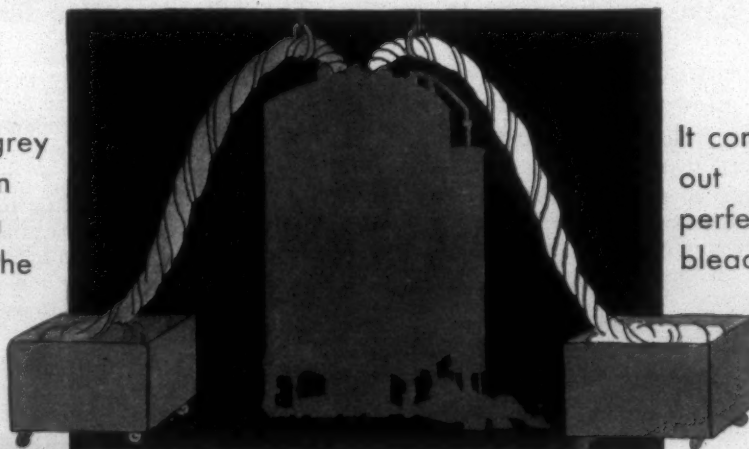
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13 operations;
24 hours;
Damage, Seconds;
Unevenness.

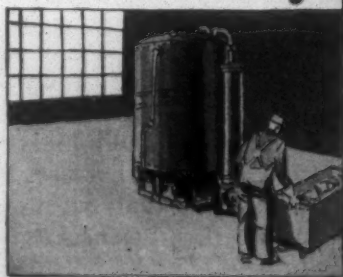
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is run
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It comes
out
perfectly
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

No Welcome for Russians

The announcement has recently been made that a group of Russian textile engineers will soon visit the United States for the purpose of observing American mill operations and practices.

The cotton mills of the South have always been courteous to visitors, from other countries, and have freely given them access to our mills but we believe that the time has come to draw the line.

In replying to a request that the Russian textile engineers be allowed to visit his mills a prominent Southern mill man wrote as follows:

We regret very much that we are not able, or more candidly, are not willing to accord this permission.

In explanation, I might say that this is the first time I remember ever having refused anybody permission to go through our mills. We have taken through parties of German cotton spinners, Austrian, Czecho-Slovakian, Japanese, and the writer personally conducted through our mills a Russian gentleman who had owned a mill at Moscow under the old regime, which had been stolen from him by the Bolsheviks. We draw the line at the Bolsheviks, and have no interest in, or sympathy with their government, or the projects it is seeking to sponsor.

We are "unreconstructed," and feel that to take these people through our mills and introduce them to our modern ways and short cuts is "lending aid and comfort to the enemy."

There has recently been quite a bit of baneful agitation and propaganda in this State on the part of the Communist Party, and whether or not these particular activities emanate from the Soviet Camp, they are kindred, and we feel that we should not help to encourage the one more than the other.

England discovered that an alleged Russian purchasing syndicate in London had as its prime objective the establishment of communism in England and recently there have been disclosures relative to a similar organization in the United States.

These Russian textile engineers would not be visiting this country if they did not stand well

with, in fact, if they were not allied with the Soviet government.

Communist activities in this country, including those at Gastonia, N. C., have been partly financed from Russia, and W. Z. Foster recently returned from that country with the statement that the Soviet organization had agreed to finance communism in the United States to the extent of \$2,500,000.

Under the circumstances, we can see no reason why the Russian textile engineers should be admitted to our mills or given any information.

Bassett Writes About Textiles

In the February issue of *World's Work*, William R. Bassett who alleges that he was on the Hoover Committee upon Waste Elimination, has an article entitled "What's Wrong With Textiles," but if Mr. Bassett does not know any more about waste elimination than he does about textiles we doubt if he eliminated much waste.

Out of the hundreds of articles written recently about the textile industry of the South, we have seen none which showed such an ignorance of the subject.

The following are a few extracts from the Bassett article:

The mills very generally pay low wages, and many would like to pay lower. In a number of localities they work women and children through long hours for tiny wages.

* * *

In England they took little boys and girls from their play and put them to work, and thus they managed to produce the odd, misshapen human beings of the midland counties. In this country the operatives did not stay long enough in one place to let themselves breed misshapen generations.

* * *

As everyone knows, little children are still working in some of the cotton mills of the South. The whole tradition of cotton is that human lives do not count. Everything connected with the manufacturing of cotton is bound hand and foot by tradition.

Mr. Bassett says that mills would like to pay even lower wages; that the only reason mill operatives do not breed misshapen children is that they do not stay long in the mills, that very young children are employed and that everything in the cotton manufacturing business is controlled by tradition.

Mills do not pay low wages from choice, cotton mill people in the South do not leave the mills as in New England, no person under 14 years of age is employed and tradition has never been a factor. We doubt if anyone could make a greater number of misstatements in one article.

On account of his limited knowledge, Mr. Bassett was evidently under the impression that

almost all cotton goods go into clothing, for he says:

Most of the mills make bulk products, and these pass through so many hands before reaching the consumer that the consumer does not commonly know who makes the fabric going into the shirt or dress or whatever it may be.

He does not know that the bulk of cotton goods go into mechanical uses or to converters and that no trademark or brand would show at the point of ultimate consumption.

The most amusing of all of his observations, however, is the following:

Many mills discard one-quarter of the cotton bought because it is not the cotton needed for the work. The man who knows most about cotton selection in this country told me that simply buying the kind of cotton best adapted to the work would stop a waste out of which could be paid wages and profits.

Somebody had evidently told him about mills rejecting cotton when it did not come up to specifications and he had the idea that the rejected cotton was thrown away or burned.

We regret that Mr. Bassett did not secure more information before assuming to write as an authority.

Communist Freedom

The Communists and their friends demand absolute freedom of speech and action in this country but allow no freedom and execute without trial in their own beloved Russia.

The following headlines have appeared over cabled dispatches during a period of less than six months:

"70 Sentenced in Leningrad"—*Daily Worker*, Sept. 16, 1929.

"White Russians Slain by Soviets in Bloody Clash"—*Chicago Tribune*, Sept. 23, 1929.

"35 Are Executed for Plot Against Russian Government"—*Chicago Post*, Oct. 25, 1929.

"14 Russians Sentenced to Death for Fraud,"—*Daily News*, Oct. 25, 1929.

"Reds Shoot 26 More as Foes of Soviets"—*N. Y. Times*, Oct. 28, 1929.

"Soviet Shoots 2 More; 14 Others Setenced"—*N. Y. Times*, Oct. 29, 1929.

"63 Russians Executed By Soviet in 4 Days"—*Baltimore Sun*, Oct. 29, 1929.

"Fifteen Executed by Soviet Leaders"—*Kenosha News*, Nov. 5, 1929.

"Soviets Crush Ukranian Plot"—*Chicago Herald & Examiner*, Nov. 22, 1929.

"Ten More Russians To Die"—*N. Y. Times*, Nov. 21, 1929.

"Russia Orders Death of 16 of Religious Sect"—*Chicago Tribune*, Nov. 24, 1929.

"Soviet Court Dooms 14 Convicted of Grafting"—*Chicago News*, Nov. 25, 1929.

"Soviet Executes Thirteen"—*N. Y. Times*, Dec. 3, 1929.

"Soviet Keeps Bloody Heel on Insurgents; Fifty Executions In a Day Continue Long Chain of Repression"—*Boston Transcript*, Oct. 26, 1929.

"Decries Soviet Ferocity; Kerensky Says 583 Plotters Have Paid With Lives In Two Months"—*N. Y. Times*, Jan. 15, 1930.

"Russia Orders Four to Die for Anti-Red Talks"—*Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 26, 1930.

"Russia Executed Four Mennonites In Religious War"—*Chicago Tribune*, Jan. 28, 1930.

"Russia Kills 500 Officers of Czar's Navy"—*Chicago Tribune*, Feb. 4, 1930.

The headlines indicate that instead of allowing free speech the Communist kill without trial any who are even suspected of antagonizing the Soviet government.

Those who demand freedom for themselves while seeking to overthrow the government of the United States deny any form of freedom of speech in Russia.

A Strong Statement

Fibre & Fabric makes the following statement in a recent editorial:

Ninety per cent of the cloth ordered today comes from sources that have ideas, many of them fool ideas, and they are generally presented to selling factors whose ideas of mill construction are in perfect harmony with the fool buyers.

This is a rather strong statement of an evil influence in the textile industry.

We do not think it is as bad as painted by Fibre & Fabric, but it is certainly bad enough to be worthy of serious consideration.

Everybody's Business

The second of the series of articles by Floyd Parsons entitled "Fakers and Frauds" appears on page 7 of this issue and is well worth reading.

The articles by Mr. Parsons, writer for the Saturday Evening Post and other publications were secured by the Southern Textile Bulletin, exclusively for the textile field and will appear every other week and we believe that they will be found interesting.

"I will not wear the long skirts,"

Cried angry Kitty Blue;

"That is, I will not wear them

Unless the others do."

—Macon Telegraph.

HAYWOOD, MACKAY & VALENTINE, INC.

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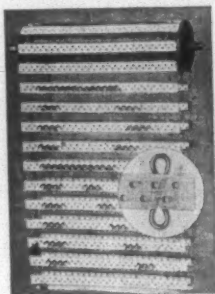
announce their appointment as

Sole Selling Agents

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The Cutter Manufacturing Company

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**THE
IMPROVED EYE**

We Also Manufacture

Dobby Loom Cords

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by what we say—**

We know that other spinners are getting excellent results with Victor Ring Travelers, but we don't want you to buy Victors until you are absolutely sure that they will satisfy you.

That's why we offer to send you sample Victors free of charge, so you can try them on your own frames, and judge for yourself.

Just tell us the sizes you want. We'll do the rest.

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Parks and Civic Centers
Cemeteries
Recreational Areas
Institutional Developments
Country Estates
Town Properties

Largest Landscape Organization in the South

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Murfreesboro, Tenn.—Stone River Woolen Mills, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by James R. Jetton and J. C. Beesley.

Florence, Ala.—Stockholders of Florence Industrial Corporation, reported, authorized expenditures of \$35,000 for addition to warehouse and main building for Gardiner-Warring Knitting Mill, East Florence; Gardiner-Warring Company will install addition machinery.

Lincolnton, N. C.—The initial installation of mule spinning frames at the Boger & Crawford Spinning Mills, as announced several weeks ago will consist of 4,000 spindles made by Dobson & Barlow, of England. It is understood that the mill will produce 140s yarns and later will spin 200s. It is believed here that 120s are the finest yarns hitherto spun in the South.

Warrenton, N. C.—Peck Manufacturing Company has accepted orders for four months on its super-carded yarns. Manager L. C. Kinsey also stated that during the time this type of product has been produced at this plant, which has been approximately two years or more, the plant has operated with sales from two to five months ahead of production. The plant has been operating day and night for a long period of time.

Griffin, Ga.—Work is said to be progressing well on rearranging the plant of Griffin Manufacturing Co., which was recently purchased by the Hightower interests. All of the finishing machinery has been dismantled and moved to Thomaston, Ga., to one of the plants owned and operated by the Hightower interests there. It is thought that Griffin Manufacturing Company will be in operation in about two months. This plant, it was announced, will discontinue the production of cottonades, napped flannels, trouserings, etc., and it is thought that when the plant again resumes operation print cloths will be manufactured.

Roxboro, N. C.—Work is progressing on the installation of additional looms in the local plant of Collins & Aikman Corporation for the manufacture of cotton and mixed plush and velour, and more than 200 looms will be in operation soon. During the recent enlargement program the floor space has been more than trebled so as to make room for more machinery. The plant, which operated for some time on a four-day per week schedule, is now operating on a full-time basis. Yarns are purchased from the Swift and Wiscassett Mills. The warps on beams are furnished mostly by the Roxboro Cotton Mills.

Ellenboro, N. C.—The Eellenboro Manufacturing Company, which has been in operation for the past five years, has been leased by Bliss, Fabyan & Co., of New York City.

It has about 3,000 spindles and operates about 40 looms. Besides, yarn it manufactures rayon bedspreads, luncheon sets and mattress covers.

This mill was organized by Belk Brothers, of Charlotte, and a number of local men in the community have stock in the mill. W. H. Belk, of Charlotte, is president; W. A. Harrill, vice-president; E. J. Henry, secretary and treasurer.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

Asheville, N. C.—Asheville Hosiery Company, which was recently acquired by Theodore Y. Rodgers, of Philadelphia, and D. R. Baer, treasurer, from Albert E. Schultz and J. B. Rauch, president and vice-president, respectively, is planning an expansion program that calls for double the amount of present machinery.

The mill is now producing 1,000 dozen pairs of full-fashioned silk hosiery weekly. The machines are for delivery during the next six months. John Laux is the new superintendent of the plant.

Asheboro, N. C.—Announcement was made here that the Pilot Hosiery Mills, which have operated the past two years in Lexington, will be moved to Asheboro within the next 90 days. The industry will occupy the large Rose brieg building on Salisbury street and will install 100 machines immediately. Room is provided in the building for 300 machines. A dye house and boiler room will be immediately constructed for the plant by Arthur Rose, owner of the building which the mills will occupy.

The Pilot Mills have been organized two years and make an artificial silk men's shoe. Sales of the plant last year approximated three-quarters of a million dollars, and the payroll was about \$150,000.

Chester, S. C.—The stockholders and directors annual meeting of Aragon-Baldwin Cotton Mills, Inc., convened in Chester and officers were elected as follows:

Chairman of the board: Alex Long, Rock Hill, president, David Jennings, New York; vice-president, R. E. Henry, Greenville; treasurer, William Frazer, New York; secretary, E. O. Hunter, Chester; assistant treasurers, E. R. Lucas, Chester; E. O. Hull, Rock Hill, and J. G. Barnwell, Whitmire.

Directors were chosen as follows: Alex Long, Rock Hill; S. M. Jones, Chester; Robert Gage, Chester; T. H. White, Chester; J. E. Sirrine, Greenville; Nathaniel Stevens, North Andover, Mass.; R. T. Stevens, New York; W. J. Gallon, New York; David Jennings, New York; R. E. Henry, Greenville; R. G. Emery, Greenville.

Cartersville, Ga. — Official announcement has been made by Clearwater Mills No. 3, at Atco, Ga., of a reduction in working time for all operatives from 60 hours to 55 hours weekly.

Despite the reduction in working time, the pay remains practically the same, and the order, which affects both the day and night shifts, means a cutting off of five hours working time a week for all operatives. The same order is to be effective at the Rockmart and Cedartown mills, it is understood, and is in line with the policy of the Goodyear Company made possible as a result of its inauguration of efficiency methods.

The Atco plant is working full time day and night, with the largest number of operatives ever on the payroll, and prospects are that this will continue for some time to come.

Roanoke Rapids, N. C.—Work is progressing rapidly on the extensive improvements that are being made at the Roanoke Mills and Rosemary Mills. The new lines of goods that are now being manufactured are to meet the demands of Simmons Company of New York. A new and beautiful line of figured patterns in mattress covering on 16-harness dobbins, exclusive in designs, is



No matter what the load or speed—
you'll find a Charlotte Leather Belt for
just that drive.

Makers of Leather Belting Since 1894

Charlotte Leather Belting Co.

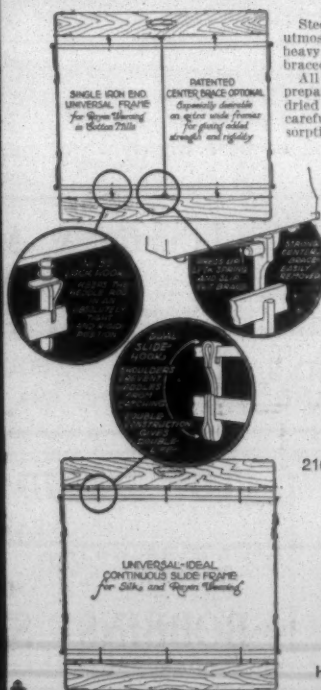
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162-166 North Clinton Street, Chicago, Ill.

Makers of a Complete Line of Leather Belting

FRAMES THAT ARE BETTER!



Steel Heddle Frames possess utmost rigidity made possible by heavy steel ends scientifically braced.

All wood parts selected and prepared with great care—air dried at least three years, and carefully finished to avoid absorptions of humidity.

The No. 50 Lock Hooks presents the possibility of Heddle Rods unhooking while the loom is in motion.

Continuous slide frames are equipped with new non-catching double acting slide hooks.

Send for details.

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44 Franklin St.,
Providence, R. I.

Foreign Offices
Huddersfield, England
Shanghai, China

MILL NEWS ITEMS

being manufactured in the Plant No. 2 of Roanoke Mills Company. The Rosemary Mill is making monogrammed napkins and tablecloths for hotels, as well as a new line of colored goods dyed with direct colors, which will be finished with new machinery that is now being installed in a new wing of Plant No. 3 of Roanoke Mills Company. The new addition to this plant is 150x335 feet, two stories, and the equipment which is being installed includes finishing machines, high speed Barber-Colman warpers and long draft spinning equipment. Plant No. 4 is Roanoke Mills Company manufactures napped shirtings and bedspreads.

Albemarle, N. C.—The Lillian Knitting Mills Company of this city has announced the installation of new machinery and equipment which would completely fill the annex to the building, which was erected a short time ago to house the full fashioned hosiery department of the company. When operation of the new machinery is started, the Lillian will be able to produce 250 dozen pairs of full fashioned hose in addition to the 500 dozen pairs of seamless hose per day.

Greensboro, N. C.—Ground will be broken soon for a new unit here for the Greensboro Full-Fashioned Hosiery Mills. This company started actual production in August, 1927, with an initial installation of 12 machines. Additional details on the recently announced plans to enlarge the mill show that the company plans to install 75 additional Reading full-fashioned machines of fine gauge at the rate of one machine weekly and by the end of one 1930 expects to have 100 machines in operation. The new plant building will be approximately 250 feet by 107 feet, 2 stories, of brick and steel construction, with a saw-tooth roof. Charles C. Hartmann, Greensboro, is the architect. The expansion will involve an outlay of approximately \$75,000 for the building and about \$675,000 for machinery. Upon the completion of the addition, the plant will be 107 by 450 feet, one and two stories and, with machinery, will represent an investment of more than \$1,000,000. Production consists of a fine grade of chiffon, full-fashioned silk hosiery, the mill employing 350 operatives and shipping 3,000 dozen pairs of hose weekly. The enlarged

plant will employ about 1,000 operatives for a weekly output of 10,000 dozen pairs of hose.

Charlotte, N. C.—The Darlington Fabric Mills are installing 30 additional looms, which were moved from the company's plant in Pawtucket, R. I. The mill produces draperies and jacquard novelties.

Greenville, S. C.—Robert Stevens was elected to the board of directors of Dunean Mill at the annual meeting of stockholders, when quarterly dividends on both common and preferred stock were declared. Mr. Stevens succeeds J. P. Stevens, who died recently.

The usual dividend of 1% per cent was declared on preferred stock, payable April 1, while common stock dividend was declared at two per cent payable February 15. This will total \$27,000. All officials of the mill were re-elected as follows: R. E. Henry, president; J. E. Sirrine, vice-president; David Cardwell, assistant secretary and treasurer; and R. G. Emery, general manager.

Greenville, S. C.—Election of a board of directors and re-election of the present officials featured the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Woodside Cotton Mills.

The directors elected include: John T. Woodside, chairman of the board; J. D. Woodside, of New York, president; Ellis M. Johnston, vice-president and treasurer; E. F. Woodside, vice-president and secretary; A. G. Furman, Jr.; George Norwood, J. E. Sirrine, Robert I. Woodside and J. M. P. Thacker, of New York.

No other business of importance was transacted.

The annual meeting of the Easley Cotton Mills was held just prior to the Woodside meeting, and all officials were re-elected.

Hunter Reports Improvement in Sales of Cottons

By Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co.

Our total sales last week were moderately larger than the week preceding, and the best we have had for a month. In most departments sales approximated actual production, but towels and gray goods did better than average. Signs of more stabilization in the cotton market stimulated inquiry for gray goods, and toward the end of the week prices had firmed somewhat, particularly on the style print cloths, with buyers paying one-

INSPECTING
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BRUSHING
SHEARING
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Curtis & Marble Machine Co.

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DOUBLING
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WE HAVE BEEN
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HIGH GRADE
PRODUCTS
FOR 45 YEARS

MERIT COUNTS

THE DAVID BROWN COMPANY

LAWRENCE, MASS

DAVID M. BROWN, Pres. for GEO. G. BROWN, Treas.

"HIGH GRADE"

BOBBINS—SPOOLS—SHUTTLES

IF YOU HAVE NOT
USED OUR
AUTOMATIC LOOM
SHUTTLES
YOU SHOULD DO SO
THERE ARE NONE
BETTER ON THE
MARKET

CHARLOTTE, N. C. CHATTANOOGA, TENN. DALLAS, TEX. GASTONIA, N. C. GREENVILLE, S. C. GRIFFIN, GA.

quarter cent advance over the lowest figure reached for deliveries running through the second quarter. The 64-60s offered for this delivery at $6\frac{1}{2}$ cents seem to have been all taken up, which has helped sentiment considerably.

Sheeting inquiry was improved, but actual business showed no great pickup, and prices remain about where they were.

Business sentiment without doubt has been improving gradually, and, together with rediscount rate reductions, developments have been mainly favorable, though mixed in character. Steel mill operations are expanding, but at a slower rate than in January, when operations rebounded from the extremely poor showing of December. Cotton consumption figures have moved similarly, and, although well below a year ago, were considerably better than the month previous, even taking the holidays into consideration. Taken along with the cloth sales figures for January, the showing could not be considered unsatisfactory, but rather as an evidence that pay rolls were on the increase; moreover, the unemployment situation seems definitely on the mend in nearly all sections.

Automobile output has followed approximately the same course, with a universal stepping-up of schedules from the stagnation level prevailing at the close of 1929. This increase, while sharp proportionately, still leaves the number of units being turned out well below the level of a year ago. The largest part of this improvement has been contributed by Ford, whose production is now well over the daily rate of 6,000 cars, whereas in the General Motors group the Oldsmobile division is the only one to show production figures comparable to those of a year ago. More important, however, is the announced policy of the various manufacturers to produce cars only under order by dealers. Less favorable are the statistics showing freight car loadings, which continue well below the level of a year ago, and will probably continue to compare unfavorably with February, 1929, when traffic was unusually heavy.

Proper Preparation of Size for Slashing Cotton Warps

(Continued from Page 16)

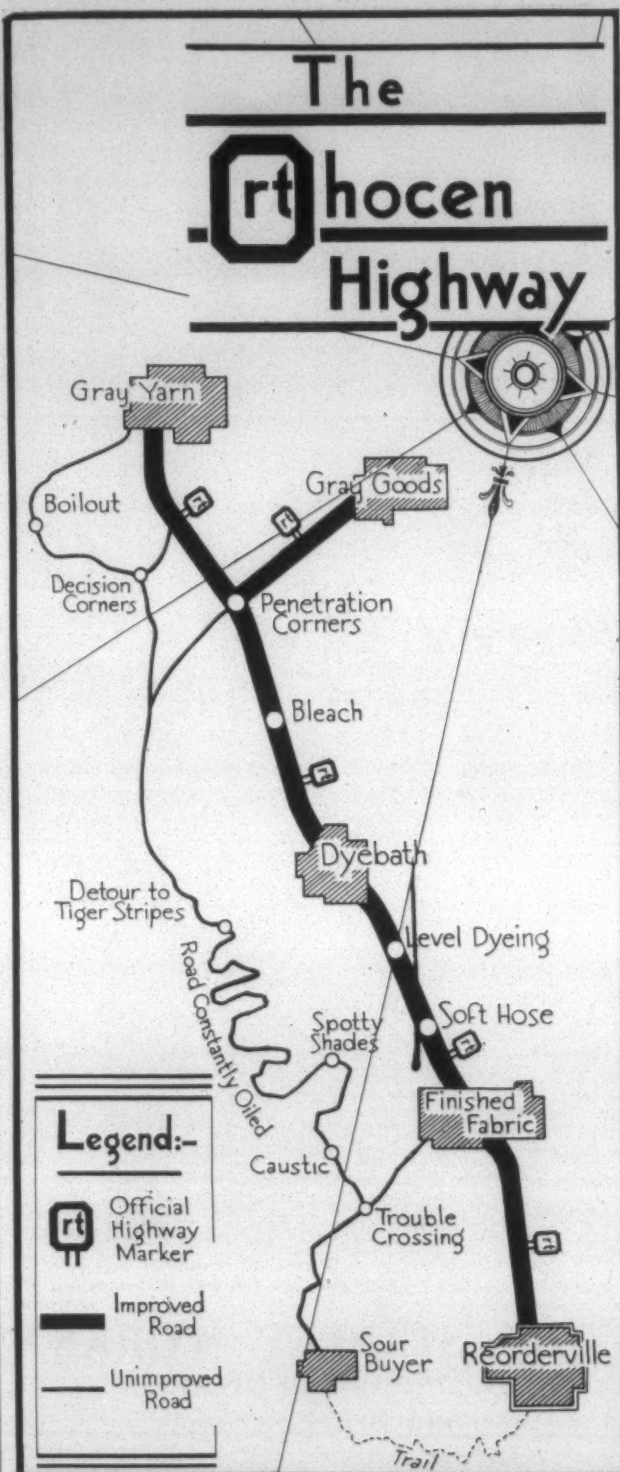
tions necessary to satisfy the requirements of adhesiveness and penetrating qualities in the size.

The regulator allows the rise in temperature through the paste stages to be prolonged, insuring a thorough expansion of the starch granules, and thus the maximum benefit from the starch. In addition, the length of the cooking cycle is automatically controlled, making it possible to repeat this cycle for each cook without variation, thus insuring uniformity in preparation.

After completion of the cook, the size should be transferred to a storage kettle where it is kept at an even temperature with slow agitation.

Handling size in this way enables the use of minimum quantities of materials to do the job required, since the excesses necessary to offset the variations traceable to the human element in cooking size can be eliminated. Also with the definite cycle, cooks can be so arranged that fresh size is available frequently.

Uniform controlled cooking is profitable to the mill, as it is the basis of good weaving work, and uniformity of the finished cloth.

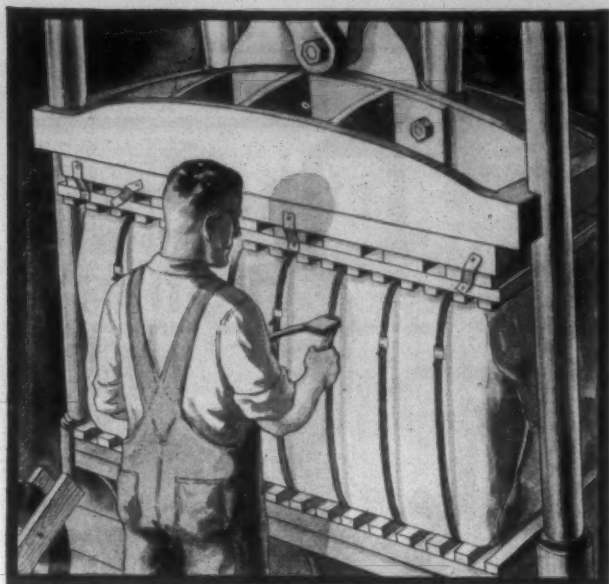


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Venango and F Streets, Philadelphia

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Saves TIME and MONEY

Any improvement in the method of tying bales which will save both time and money in your shipping room deserves your consideration.

There are five distinct advantages in using the new Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying bales.

1. The new D. S. Seal makes an exceptionally stronger joint.
2. Seals cost less than buckles.
3. Considerable saving in ties is effected because less are used.
4. Faster — saves much time over the old method.
5. "Eversafe" Ties are safe to work with — Round Safety Ends, Round Safety Edges and Smooth Rust Resisting Finish eliminate the danger of injuries to workmen's hands and arms.

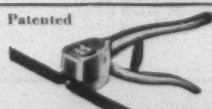
We shall be glad to tell you more about this improved method. Send coupon for full information.

THE STANLEY WORKS Box Strapping Division New Britain, Conn.

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**Faster, Better and Safer Work with
Stanley "Eversafe" Bale Ties**



Patented
**Stanley Eversafe
Round End Cutter**
This ingenious device cuts two
Round Safety Ends at one clip.
A wonderful improvement
over ordinary shears.

The Stanley Works
Box Strapping Division
New Britain, Conn.

We would like to know about the new
Stanley "Eversafe" System for tying Bales.
Tell us about it.

Cotton Acreage To Be Reduced

Here in Richmond county the acreage will unquestionably be reduced—most of it out of necessity. And much that will be planted will have a poorer chance of maturity by reason of lessened ability to provide fertilizers and a perceptible lacking of the "heart" to do.

Our acreage will very likely be reduced as much as 20 per cent or even more. This winter has been unusually wet, and practically no winter plowing has been done.—Rockingham (N. C.) Post.

Georgia Meeting to Feature Carding and Spinning

(Continued from Page 10)

position to do so please make a roll consumption test on the revolving type against the stationary type. Any other differences?

2. What status has long draft spinning reached? Has it any advantage over the regular draft, with the same staple of cotton, on breaking strength? What are the best roller settings for long draft rolls? What percentage, if any, difference, using long draft spinning, and the relative cost compared to regular draft? (b) In this connection we should appreciate reports of experiments and tests with the rubber type of flexible or elastic top roll. What is the highest draft that has been accomplished successfully with it?

3. Do you prefer cork or leather-covered rolls in spinning? Why?

4. What do you find makes the best and most lasting spinning band?

5. Experiences with 3-inch, or 8 or 8½ inch traverse, 6s to 14s yarn. Up to what number has been successfully spun?

6. Is there any setting in the card room or spinning room that will make the yarn extra large diameter for its numbers? Some yarns will have twice as much volume as others of the same number. What in your experience will cause this difference?

7. What experience and what conclusion have you come to in regard to individual motor drive and four-frame group drive on spinning and roving frames?

8. Discussion of the running in the carding and spinning of raw stock dyed cotton up to about 30s yarn.

Delusive Panaceas

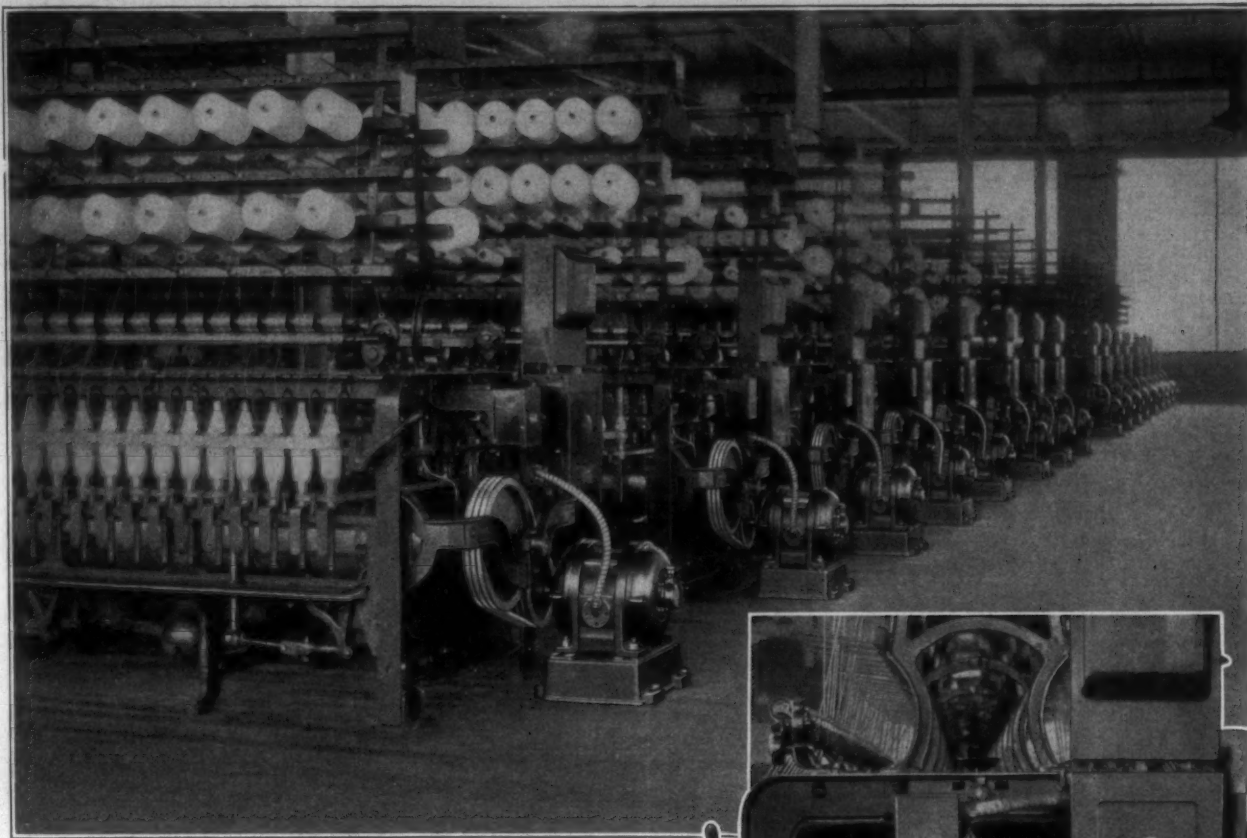
(Continued from Page 6)

in today's scheme. They have become tradition. The old formula of success must be revised to meet the tempo of present business.

The solution lies largely in the hands of mill managements. It can, and should, be accomplished without national legislation or the domination of a federal commission requiring uniform action.

Orthocen

See Page 23



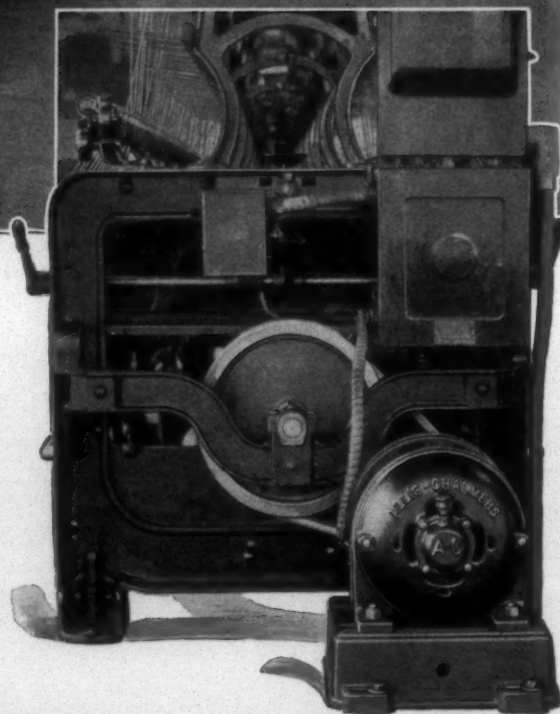
More Production— with lower first cost

AN installation of Allis-Chalmers motors and Texrope drives, as shown here, on your spinning frames or twisters will give you maximum production, with a minimum initial cost for individual drives, and a low maintenance cost.

Clean, easy on frame bearings, takes up but a little more space than the frame itself with its outboard bearing bracket, flywheel effect that provides a more gradual deceleration, and practically eliminates kinks on your cord twisters.

Won't you write our nearest office and give us an opportunity to send a representative to study your requirements and make recommendations that may assist you in improving your operating conditions.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Allis-Chalmers Motors and
Texrope Drives operating
twisters in a Georgia mill.

ALLIS-CHALMERS MOTORS and TEXROPE DRIVES

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Caldwell, W. E. Co.	31	Rice Dobby Chain Co.	20
Catlin & Co.	—	Rogers Fibre Co.	—
Celanese Corp. of America	—	Roy, B. S. & Son	—
Charlotte Leather Belting Co.	—	Royle, John & Sons	—
Charlotte Mfg. Co.	—	-S-	
Ciba Co., Inc.	—	Saco-Lowell Shops	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co.	—	Sargent's, C. G. Sons Corp.	—
Collins Bros. Machine Co.	—	Seaboard Ry.	—
Cook's, Adam, Sons, Inc.	35	Seydel Chemical Co.	—
Corn Products Refining Co.	14	Seydel-Woolley Co.	27
Courtney, Dana S. Co.	—	Shambow Shuttle Co.	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works	—	Sipp-Eastwood Corp.	—
Crump, F. M. & Co.	30	Sirrine, J. E. & Co.	—
Curran & Barry	22	S. K. F. Industries	—
Curtis & Marble Machine Co.	—	Sonneborn, L. & Sons	16
-D-			
Dary Ring Traveler Co.	—	Sonoco Products	32
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc.	30	Southern Ry.	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co.	20	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.	—
Draper, E. S.	—	Stafford Co.	—
Draper Corporation	—	Stanley Works	24
Dronsfeld Bros.	—	Standard Oil Co.	—
Duke Power Co.	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.	21
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co.	—	Stein, Hall & Co.	—
-E-			
Eaton, Paul B.	26	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc.	30
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc.	15	Stodghill & Co.	—
Economy Baler Co.	—	-T-	
Emmons Loom Harness Co.	—	Taylor Instrument Cos.	—
Entwistle, T. C. Co.	—	Terrell Machine Co.	—
-F-			
Fales & Jenks Machine Co.	—	Texas Co., The	—
Federal Phosphorus Co.	—	Textile Banking Co.	—
Fidelity Machine Co.	—	Textile Finishing Machinery Co.	2
Fisher Leather Belting Co., Inc.	36	Textile Mill Supply Co.	35
Ford, J. B. Co.	—	Tolhurst Machine Works	—
Foster Machine Co.	—	Tubize Artificial Silk Co.	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel	—	-U-	
Franklin Process Co.	—	U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co.	—
-G-			
Garland Mfg. Co.	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co.	27
General Dyestuff Corp.	9	Universal Winding Co.	27
General Electric Co.	—	-V-	
Grasselli Chemical Co., Inc.	—	Veeder-Root, Inc.	33
Graton & Knight Co.	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co.	20
-H-			
Hart Products Corp.	—	Viscose Co.	—
Haywood, Mackay & Valentine, Inc.	20	Vogel, Joseph A. Co.	36
Hercules Powder Co.	—	-W-	
H. & B. American Machine Co.	26	Washburn	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co.	—	Washburn Printing Co.	32
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co.	33	Watts, Ridley & Co.	—
Howard-Hickory Co.	—	Wellington, Sears & Co.	30
Hunt, Rodney, Machine Co.	1	Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.	—
Hyatt Roller Bearing Co.	—	Whitin Machine Works	—
-I-			
Iselin-Jefferson Co.	20	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.	32
-J-			
Johnson, Chas. B.	—	Wickwire Spencer Steel Co.	—
-K-			
Kaumagraph Co.	—	Williams, J. H. Co.	—
Keever Starch Co.	28	Wolf, Jacques & Co.	—
-L-			
Lambeth Rope Corp.	32	Wood, T. B. Sons Co.	—
Lawrence, A. C. Leather Co.	28	Woodward, Baldwin & Co.	30
Lestershire Spool & Mfg. Co.	—	PATENTS	
Lewis, John D.	—	Trade-marks, Copyrights	
Lincoln Electric Co.	—	A former member of the Examining	
Lincoln Hotel	—	Corps in the United States Patent	
Link-Belt Co.	—	Office. Convenient for personal inter-	
Lock, J. E. & Son, Inc.	—	views.	

ARKANSAS TEXTILE MILLS TAX EXEMPT FOR 7 YEARS

Textile mills operating in Arkansas, whether established prior to or after adoption of Amendment No. 12 to the State Constitution, are exempt from taxation by counties and the State for a period of seven years, the State Supreme Court held in affirming the Drew County Chancery Court decision, returning \$6,051.52 in taxes collected from Monticello Cotton Mills Company, Monticello, and enjoining Drew County officers from making further collections. The mills, which was established in 1926, will be exempt from taxation by the State and county for a period of seven years from that date. The amendment was designed to encourage establishment and development of industrial plants in Arkansas.

The Supreme Court held that enabling Act No. 74 and the amendment itself were not in contravention of Article 14 of the Federal constitution, which prohibits special immunities and privileges in tax payments.

LANCASHIRE COTTON GROUP TESTS LOOMS

Manchester, Eng.—The Lancashire Cotton Corp. is installing five types of automatic looms, 50 of each kind, in a mill in East Lancashire for the purpose of experiment.

UNDERWEAR SALE NEW RACKET

Durham, N. C.—If anyone seeks to sell you silk underwear, recall these lines. Two men and two women, presumably selling the garments by mail, have defrauded local susceptibles. They require a deposit.—Raleigh News & Observer.

REPORTED TO BE A. M. JOHNSON

The Johnson of the firm of Johnson & Scott, which is building the \$2,000,000 mansion in Death Valley, California, which has been given much prominence in newspapers recently in connection with "Death Valley Scotty," is reported to be A. M. Johnson, head of the A. M. Johnson Rayon Mills, of Burlington, N. C.

Oils and Leathers

We are manufacturers of Houghton's Absorbed Oils and VIM Mechanical Leathers—a total of over 400 products.

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PATENTS

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PAUL B. EATON

Registered Patent Attorney
Offices: 218 Johnston Bldg.
Charlotte, N. C. Phone 7797
314 McLahen Building
Washington, D. C.

Everybody's Business

(Continued from Page 7)

appealing name of "Sex Indicator," and sold by the thousands. Hundreds of farmers bought it in order to establish the sex of lima beans before planting, the female beans being, of course, preferable. Students sought the help of the instrument in determining the gender of French nouns. Unfortunately for the fakers, the Postoffice Department said the thing was a swindle and removed this highly beneficial influence from further service to life and industry.

A man and his wife did a big business through the mails in selling what they called "Blessed Handkerchiefs" that were supposed to have divine healing power. These handkerchiefs cost three cents and were sold for five dollars. A poor pharmacist in a western city collected more than a million dollars in four years by selling some tablets that were represented to be the "foundation of youth." This fakir was a deacon in one of the largest churches in the city and a director in a national bank.

The National Association of Furniture Manufacturers recently protested to Washington that their industry was being injured by the importation of fake antiques. Crooked merchants in Europe are reaping a rich harvest in their sales of alleged antiques to American tourists. As one has said, "All that's chipped is not Chippendale; all that's worm-eaten is not as old as it looks."

Europe, and particularly France and Italy, are full of musty, worm-eaten, battered articles that were manufactured to meet a growing demand, exactly as early American furniture is now turned out in quantity lots to satisfy interior decorators and their clients. A great many of the so-called antiques in Europe may be pulled down from the highest shelf, and may be documented far into the past, but all the same they are out-and-out fakes.

People who propose to purchase antiques might get some worth-while education in the matter by visiting a couple of small galleries at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City that have been especially equipped to instruct visitors in the detection of modern forgeries of works of art. Some of the things in these rooms were acquired as bona-fide antiques, while other pieces were purchased as recognized forgeries. The student who enters these galleries for study soon discovers the difference between "weathering" that is real and that which is not. He learns something about the method of the forgers in "cooking" a marble statue and then supplying the appearance of age by pitting it with a ragged stone.

From the lowly street vendor to the powerful crook who has a following of thugs and gangsters to carry out plans involving tens of millions of dollars of tribute, we now find an organized army of easy-money sharks who maintain a never-ending attack upon individuals and commercial interests. New Yorkers pause daily in their rush to swell the crowds around street mountebanks selling miracle workers.

The other day I saw one of these vendors who wore the kind of headset used by telephone operators. In getting a crowd about him, he twisted the top of the plug around with his fingers and then cried suddenly, "I hear you, Mike! Our invention works!" This was all a bit of hokum to enable him to sell some naughty art poses, but it worked.

It is not unusual in New York City on a pleasant day

UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

Boston

Textile Winding Machinery

Southern Offices

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Frederick Jackson
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Atlanta, Ga.
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R. B. Smith

Factory Office: Providence, R. I.



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ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.
WILLIAM P. VAUGHAN
Southern Representative, P. O. Box 792, Greenville S. C.

"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.
FOR FINE YARNS—
Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.
FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.



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Company

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Chemicals
For
Best Weaving

A Concern is
Known by the
Customers It
Keeps

WANTED

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To Buy—?
To Exchange—?
Employment—?
Help—?

'Want Ads' in the SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN Get

RESULTS

Rates: \$3.00 per inch per insertion

to find two or three sidewalk shows on a single block. The average urban dweller loves entertainment as he passes. He will stop and gaze at the antics of seedy individuals demonstrating the merits of glass-cutters, selling odd assortments of implements that will cut carrots and potatoes into fancy shapes, and waxing oratorical over the beauty of a pile of cheap socks and neckties. He will watch the actors in the window shows roll cigars, manufacture cigarettes, bake cakes, put soles on shoes, adjust a ready-made tie, or brandish a carving knife over stuffed fowls turning on spits.

City folks fall as easily for the hokum of the modern gold brick seller as do their country cousins. Recently on Broadway I watched a street vendor do a big business while demonstrating an endless wire made by joining two short lengths of steel spring. The principle was the same one that may be observed in the electrically rotating barber poles that seem to be spiraling upward into infinity. Many of the passersby hastened to pay five cents to get an endless wire of their own, and then hurried away to demonstrate its magic properties to their friends.

A lot of these sidewalk vendors dress carefully for the parts they are to play. Some put on the uniform of a sailor and try to sell imitation amber pipes that they pretend to have brought in from Austria. Others work the old express company game, dressing up in overalls and offering fake furs which they try to make you believe have been smuggled in or stolen.

Truly, Mr. Citizen must now watch his step if he

would avoid the schemers who are now seeking to capitalize the common instinct of most people to get something for nothing. Millions of dollars each year fall into the hands of swindlers who live by the practice of deceit. "These Premises Must be Vacated in Four Weeks. Goodbye Everybody. Selling Out \$80,000 Stock at Sacrifice Prices." Fake signs of this kind may be found on nearly every block in certain sections of our big cities notwithstanding the good work of Better Business Bureaus.

Fraudulent Help Wanted ads gather in a lot of money from people out of jobs and anxious to earn extra dollars. It nearly always happens that the aspiring applicant must send along some cash for materials, implements or books of instruction. Even women willing to do sewing at home find themselves compelled to send along money for a sample garment which they are supposed to duplicate.

Inexcusable carelessness in checking up the facts has resulted in misleading statements being made by stores of the highest character. A prominent Fifth Avenue establishment recently permitted black suede bags to be represented as "French Antelope," while other bags were said to be "Mounted into a shell frame," although the frames were made of pyroxylin.

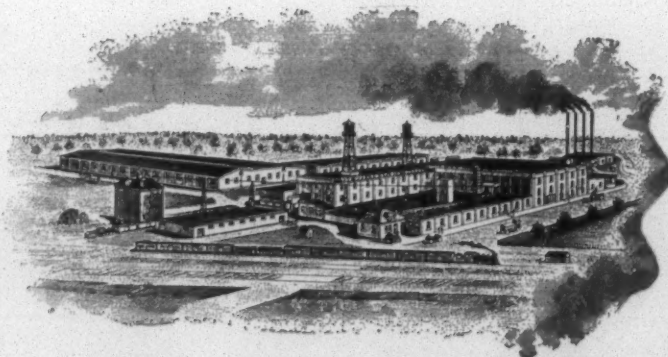
Each new invention or discovery offers the charlatan an opportunity to capitalize falsities. Progress in the development of religion brought with it miracle men and faith healers; the birth of astronomy gave us the

SPINNA GALE

For better Spinning
COVER TOP ROLLS WITH

A.C. LAWRENCE LEATHER CO. BOSTON, MASS.

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



It boils thin, penetrates the warps and carries the weight into cloth.

It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

We are in a position now to offer prompt shipments.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

DANIEL H. WALLACE, Southern Agent, Greenville, S. C.

C. B. ILLER, Greenville, S. C. F. M. WALLACE, Columbus, Ga. L. J. CASTILE, Charlotte, N. C.

astrologer; the dawn of chemistry introduced the alchemist who proposed to transmute base metals into gold; research in drugs ushered in a wide variety of "elixirs of life"; the rise of physiology brought along the phrenologist; and the introduction of psychology—the science of the mind—created thousands of quacks who now talk of secret forces, hidden powers, astral colors, mental transference, telesthenia and many other pseudologies that promise wealth and happiness without any show of merit or exercise of effort on the part of the recipient.

It is estimated that there are 15,000 mental quacks in the United States. These rogues write in magazines about "How to Live a Hundred Years," "How to Radiate Magnetism," "How to Sell by Means of Thought Transference," and "How to Get in Vibration with the Subconscious Urge." Their duperies include everything from developing an imbecile into a genius to making a million dollars quickly by appealing to the subconscious mind.

For ten dollars you can be taught the "psychic handshake." For twenty dollars you may learn how to increase your business 100 per cent in four weeks. For thirty dollars you get a combination of priceless benefits, including definite advice on "how to broadcast your thoughts at will and produce action," "how to grow hair on a bald pate," "how to collect debts without the aid of an agency or lawyer," and "how to utilize the secrets of psychology in the art of courtship."

It is most amazing how easily some people fall for this intellectual debauchery made up of a hodgepodge of catch phrases. But such tragedies as the collapse of the Florida boom and the recent panic in the stock market proved beyond doubt that a large percentage of our population is made up of people who completely lack the critical faculty, who still believe in fables, who think only the truth is advertised, and who are absolutely sure that there are hidden virtues in wishbones. It all goes to prove that Mr. Barnum was absolutely right, and that the "Will-to-be-fooled" is a most important reality in this present day and age.

THE LINK-BELT COMPANY HAS BEST YEAR IN ITS HISTORY

Boston, Mass.—Annual report of Link-Belt Company reveals company experienced in 1929 its most profitable year, notwithstanding recession in business during the last quarter. Net income for year ending December 31 after all charges was \$3,484,686, against \$3,241,823 for the year 1928. Sales were \$26,519,339, increase of \$3,281,130, or 14.41 per cent over 1928 total. Net income applicable to 709,117 shares of common stock amounted to \$4.54 per share, compared with \$4.21 per share in 1928, company's previous best year.

Business in January, 1930, showed a decided improvement. Management sees every indication pointing to continued success. Business on Pacific Coast has increased so rapidly they are building a new factory in San Francisco. The company has 10 separate manufacturing plants so located as to supply entire country with products which include virtually every type and size of elevating, conveying and power transmission machinery. Each of the 10 units operated at a profit in 1929.

Current assets as of December 31, 1929, amounted to \$15,827,399 or more than 14.2 times current liabilities of \$1,113,981.

SUPERINTENDENTS AND OVERSEERS

We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

....., 19.....

Name of Mill.....

Town.....

..... Spinning Spindles Looms

..... Superintendent

..... Carder

..... Spinner

..... Weaver

..... Cloth Room

..... Dyer

..... Master Mechanic

Recent changes.....

.....

.....

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St. Louis	San Francisco	Chicago	Shanghai (China)
St. Paul	Cincinnati	Minneapolis	

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Philadelphia

Chicago

Atlanta

New Orleans

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New York, N. Y.

Joshua L. Baily & Co.

10-12 Thomas St., New York

Offices in Principal Domestic and Foreign Countries

COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton markets showed renewed activity the latter part of the week and print cloths sold freely in large amounts. Prices were firmer and total sales were estimated to be well in excess of production. Print cloth sales on Thursday were figured as being at least 15,000,000 yards of 64x60s. Prices on standard types of print cloths were about a quarter of a cent higher as the week ended and were firmly held.

There was also some increase in sheeting business although nothing like the volume of business reported in print cloths. Sheeting prices were slightly higher and firmer.

The finished goods markets have improved considerably in the fine printed and yarn dyed woolen specialties and in many of the lines of fast-colored percales. More business has been done on colored goods for manufacturing purposes and for the wholesale trades. The settlement of the garment strike in New York quickened the demand from cutters, who are using larger quantities than usual of fine cottons, rayon and cotton, and silk and cotton mixtures. Sheer materials are in exceptionally good demand. Some improvement was reported in the call for bedspreads, draperies and fancy towels. Bleached and brown domestics continue to sell in very moderate quantities.

There was little change in the position of heavy goods for the manufacturing trades. Tire fabrics were quiet, although inquiry was more active than during the preceding week. Cotton duck was quiet and prices showed no marked change.

The better cotton market was a distinct help to the market situation and an upward swing in cotton prices is regarded as being certain to develop a much better market for cotton goods. General sentiment in the trade was more hopeful last week than it has been since the turn of the year.

Cotton goods prices were quoted as follows:

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¾
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	4¾
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6½
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9¼
Gray goods, 39-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yd., 56x60s	8¾
Brown sheetings, standard	11½
Tickings, 8-ounce	19½
Denims	P 15
Standard prints	9½
Dress ginghams	12½-15
Staple ginghams, 28-in.	10

Constructive Selling Agents

for

Southern Cotton Mills

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

57 Worth St.

New York City

YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—About the only feature of the yarn market last week was the firmness with which spinners of good quality yarns maintained their quotations. As a rule buyers were about a cent lower in their prices idea than spinners and this spread in prices kept business at a low level. Day to day sales of small lots were, however, more numerous than during the preceding week. The stronger cotton market has caused more yarn consumers to be interested in their supplies and it is believed here that stronger cotton prices will result in much more active yarn buying. Yarn prices are still on a very low basis and spinners are trying to keep present levels from going lower in spite of the general light demand. There is increasing complaint from spinners that they are having to pay a premium for good cotton that is distinctly out of line with present yarn prices. Small lots of weaving, knitting and insulating yarns were reported sold and, while there were isolated reports of inquiries for better quantities, it was thought possible that these were motivated in part by a desire to try out the market, while actual business in these larger lots were scarce.

A good part of the goods sold were for near delivery, as is so frequently the case with transactions in small quantities, the prices being reported unchanged, though spinners continued in their disposition to hold firm in their position and to make advances where they appear feasible, the result being that a number have withdrawn from the lower price range.

There has been some improvement in the demand for combed yarns. The number of new contracts for two-ply was somewhat larger and specifications for prior orders came in better. Mercerizers are getting deliveries through to knitters that had been held up for some time and were able to ask for additional shipments from spinners. In Gaston county, the spinners reported that new business was large enough to prevent any accumulation of stocks. Most combed mills are running on orders only and are keeping production well in line with demand.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s ex.	50 1/2
10s	29	50s	52 1/2
12s	29 1/2	60s	61 1/2
16s	32	Carpet Yarns	
20s	32 1/2	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
26s	35 1/2	4-ply	
30s	37	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps		4-ply	
8s	28 1/2	Part Waste Insulating Yarns	
10s	29	8s, 1-ply	
12s	30	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	
16s	31	10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	
20s	33	12s, 2-ply	
24s	35	16s, 2-ply	
30s	37 1/2	20s, 2-ply	
36s	44 1/2	26s, 2-ply	
40s	45 1/2	30s, 2-ply	
40s ex.	50	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
Southern Single Skeins		8s	
6s	27 1/2	10s	
8s	28	12s	
12s	29	16s	
14s	29 1/2	20s	
16s	30	8s	
20s	31 1/2	10s	
24s	33 1/2	12s	
26s	35 1/2	14s	
28s	36 1/2	16s	
30s	37 1/2	18s	
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		20s	
8s	27 1/2	22s	
10s	28	24s	
12s	29	26s	
14s	30	28s	
16s	30 1/2	30s	
20s	32	40s	
30s	37	24s	
40s	45 1/2	26s	

CATLIN YARN COMPANY

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D. A. Rudisill, Sec.

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AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
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HAND KNOTTERS
BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant

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WENTWORTH

Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger
Yarn. Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
improvement entering the spinning
room since the advent of the HIGH
SPEED SPINDLE.

Manufactured only by the

National Ring Traveler Co.

Providence, R. I.

31 W. First Street, Charlotte, N. C. Reg. U. S. P. O.



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- 5—Saco-Lowell vertical openers, 1922 model, vertical grid bars, with screen section \$375.00; without \$350.00.
 - 1—Saco-Lowell picker and card waste machine \$200.00.
 - 3—Murray cleaners, ball bearing.
 - 3—No. 90 Universal quillers, 20 spindles each, \$250.00 each.
 - 10,000—4x6 metal bound spools, \$40.00 per thousand.
- Address "Machinery," care of Southern Textile Bulletin.

rt hocen

See Page 23

BULLETIN CLASSIFIED ADS

are read in practically every textile mill in the Southern States. Make your wants and offerings known through this medium. \$3.00 per inch for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40 words to the inch.

Set this style, about 30 words to inch.

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"The Better Way"
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LOOSE LEAF SYSTEMS and BINDERS

Ledgers, Journals, Cashbooks and Day Books

MANY MILL FORMS CARRIED IN STOCK

WASHBURN PRINTING CO.

DAVID CLARK, President

18 WEST FOURTH ST. Phone 342 CHARLOTTE, N. C.

U S BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO. ASSETS OVER \$2,789,000

Providence, R. I. — The United States Bobbin & Shuttle Company showed total assets of \$2,789,488.39 at the close of 1929, according to a statement of conditions read to stockholders at their annual meeting in this city.

Assets at the close of 1928, in contrast, were \$4,055,402.62, although the 1929 figures suggests an appreciable reduction. It is explained that the difference is due to a readjustment of the accounting policy wherein charge-offs are applied directly to the accounts affected, instead of through a depreciation of write-down.

Stockholders were informed that last year, was generally satisfactory, but that sales dropped during the last six months. Among the resources listed were: Cash, accounts receivable, \$10,825.50; United States securities, \$238,000; real estate and buildings, \$976,376.83; machinery and equipment, \$577,029.23, and inventories, \$481,345.25.

**SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS**

**SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS**

**DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
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SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.**

TAPE
SPINNING
TAPE
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The
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Even widths, perfect selvages, straight edges, made of long staple; uniform weaving. Lambeth Spinning and Twister Tapes can save you money. Ask for prices and samples.

**Lambeth Rope Corporation
Charlotte, N. C.**

Safety in the Textile Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

the example of the last mill which I just cited is not beyond the realm of accomplishment in any and every mill. To reach that perfection in accident prevention the individual mill's effort must be intensive and based upon correct accident prevention principles. The assistance of the engineering departments of the various insurance carriers will do much if that assistance is used. Insurance safety engineers spend too much time working in a selling market. They are especially trained in the accident prevention field. They offer an excellent consulting engineering service. If the mills would create a buying market for that service, the safety engineers of the carrier companies could spend much more of their effort and time in pointing out corrective measures instead of having to sell them.

But the work in the mill must be done by the mill itself. Safety engineers can show them what to do and how to do it, but doing it is the mill's own job. The safety educational campaign can make use of more material than the insurance companies furnish and a mill is generally not prepared to make its own educational material. I urge then, a much broader membership in the National Safety Council.

A better appreciation of the accident prevention problem is received by participation in the safety movement. To obtain that appreciation, the textile manufacturers associations and interested engineering societies should co-operate further with the National Safety Council in its activities. Lastly, but to my mind, very important, a fuller understanding of safety engineering problems should be given to student engineers who are preparing themselves for supervisory and executive jobs in the industry.

NEW ARCHER PLANT

Columbus, Ga. — The new circular hosiery plant of Archer Hosiery Mills, which was constructed last year and which has recently been occupied, will accommodate 400 circular knitting machines in the first unit, and the expansion of the plant is provided for on the three main buildings which will more than double this number.

The main building is two stories and is constructed of standard brick and timber, 72x120 feet. To permit extending the building, a temporary end to this plant was constructed. The dye house and boarding room are connected to the main building by a passageway, which also serves for the elevator and toilet rooms. The boarding room is 44x53 feet and the dyehouse is 27x45 feet. The dyehouse is only one story. The modern one-story mill office adjoins the main building at the front, and the boiler room adjoins the dyehouse. The ceilings in the different departments of this plant are very high, so as to provide light and ventilating conditions during the hot weather. The knitting department of the plant is housed on the top floor of the main building.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc.

Engineers for the Textile Industry

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Veeder-ROOT
Counters
mean
PRODUCTION
counted
measured
checked-up
speeded-up
reduced
in cost
increased
in profit

Let one of our
field engineers
consult with you

Veeder-Root
Counters can
be applied to
every machine
and work-situ-
ation in a mill.
Write for tex-
tile counter
booklet, or ask
for a trial in-
stallation.

Veeder-ROOT INCORPORATED
HARTFORD, CONN.

Soon— or even NOW !

Right now is a good time to make definite plans for improving the grounds around the factory; to put into the ground those trees and shrubs you have been thinking about.

Spring is always a busy time—but if you write or wire us, a representative will go a reasonable distance to discuss your problems, tell you what should be done, and how to do it *economically*.

We can furnish promptly all the trees, shrubs and plants that will be needed. Our men will direct the planting, and a one-year guarantee goes with each job.

Planning and planting ideas are "on tap" here. A letter or wire will bring them to you. Send it today.

The Howard-Hickory Co.

Landscape Gardeners, Nurserymen

Hickory, North Carolina

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three month's membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Seven years as overseer one plant. Efficient. Best references. No. 5705.

WANT position with large mill or chain of mills as overhauler spinning. Can do fitting and moving. No. 5706.

WANT position as second hand in carding, day or night. Two in family to work in mill. Good references. No. 5707.

WANT position as overseer weaving and slashing. Experienced on plain fancies and jacquards—cotton and rayon. Jacquards preferred. I. C. S. course and good references. No. 5708.

WANT position as master mechanic. Go anywhere. Age 37. Experienced in cloth and cord mills. Licensed stationary engineer. Best references. No. 5709.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 42. 12 years overseer. Efficient and reliable. No. 5710.

WANT position as overseer cloth room, or shipping. Age 36. 12 years as overseer and shipping clerk on denims and checks. Married. Strictly sober. Best references. No. 5711.

WANT position as overseer spinning, or rayon preparation. Age 38. 20 years experience in spinning. Six years on rayon preparation. Would consider position as salesman with reliable firm. No. 5712.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning. 12 years experience. On present job four years. References. 5713.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Seven years assistant and four years overseer. Good on textile calculations. Prefer carding. References. No. 5714.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on sheetings, drills, satens and chambrays. Age 42. Best references. 5715.

WANT position as engineer or mechanic. All kinds of engineering and shop work. Well experienced and qualified. No. 5716.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. Sixteen years experience. Prefer N. C. References. No. 5717.

WANT position as master mechanic. 17 years experience. On present job eight years. Employers will recommend me. No. 5718.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Nos. 2s to 40s. Age 33. Prefer N. C. Best references. No. 5719.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on a wide variety of goods, plain and fancy. Good references. No. 5720.

WANT position as dyer. 11 years experience on raw stock yarn and beams. Can handle laboratory work. No. 5721.

WANT position as electrician or master mechanic. 15 years experience both lines. Best references. No. 5722.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in large mill. I. C. S. graduate. Experienced on denims. References. No. 5723.

WANT position as overseer spinning. 15 years experience. Efficient and reliable. Best references. No. 5724.

WANT position as slasher tender. Experienced on rayon and fine cotton yarns, stripes and checks. Good references. No. 5725.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years experience. Can hold any size job. Will go anywhere. No. 5726.

WANT position as loom fixer. Experienced on Drapers.—Comp.

WANT position as overseer weaving, plain or fancies. Experienced on box looms. Good manager of help. Good references. No. 5726.

WANT position as overseer or second hand in carding, or as comber fixer, or card grinder. 20 years experience in card room. References. No. 5727.

WANT position as overseer weaving or cloth room. Experienced and reliable. No. 5728.

WANT position as master mechanic. 15 years experience on steam and electric drive. Good references. No. 5729.

WANT position as superintendent, on colored or white goods—broad cloth, covert, ticking, denims, chambrays, tobacco cloth. Best character, training experience and ability. No. 5730.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Familiar with anything except Jacquards. Best references. No. 5731.

WANT position as overseer napping. 8 years experience with Woonsocket 36 and 20 roll double-acting machines. Best references. No. 5732.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Married, age 38, I. C. S. graduate, many years practical experience. Good loom man, good leader and manager of help. Sober and reliable. No. 5734.

WANT position as overseer carding. 8 years experience and best references. No. 5735.

WANT position as master mechanic. Best references. No. 5736.

WANT position as overseer weaving—any kind except Jacquards. No. 5737.

WANT position as overseer carding. Now employed but wish to change. No. 5738.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 37, 16 years experience on drills, sheetings, prints and denims. Good shipping clerk. No. 5739.

WANT position as superintendent, carder or spinner, day or night. Age 37. Best references. No. 5740.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or as superintendent. 20 years experienced white and colored work. Will go anywhere. No. 5741.

WANT position as overseer weaving, designing or finishing. Nine years with present company. Can give references and satisfaction. No. 5742.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Age 30, experienced on white and colored work. I. C. S. course on carding and spinning. Strictly sober and reliable. Good references. No. 5743.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning or both. Experienced and reliable. No. 5744.

JAPANESE RAYON PRODUCERS CURTAIL PRODUCTION

Towyo, Japan.—The member companies affiliated with the Japan Rayon Manufacturing Association, at their general meeting on November 25, decided to curtail production by 5 per cent for six months, beginning December 15.

Spindles equivalent to 5 per cent of the total number possessed by each member company will be sealed by a committee appointed by the association. An agreement was reached also for the co-operative sale abroad of approximately 5 per cent of the production of the member mills. (Trade Commissioner Paul P. Steintorf).

LANCASHIRE COTTON CORP.

Since the inception of this corporation nine months ago 71 companies controlling approximately 6,750,000 spindles and 20,000 looms agreed to join. About 200 mills embracing more than half the spindles engaged in spinning American cotton have been examined and offers for amalgamations have been made to 135 of these companies while 25 have been refused as being units which could not be made efficient.

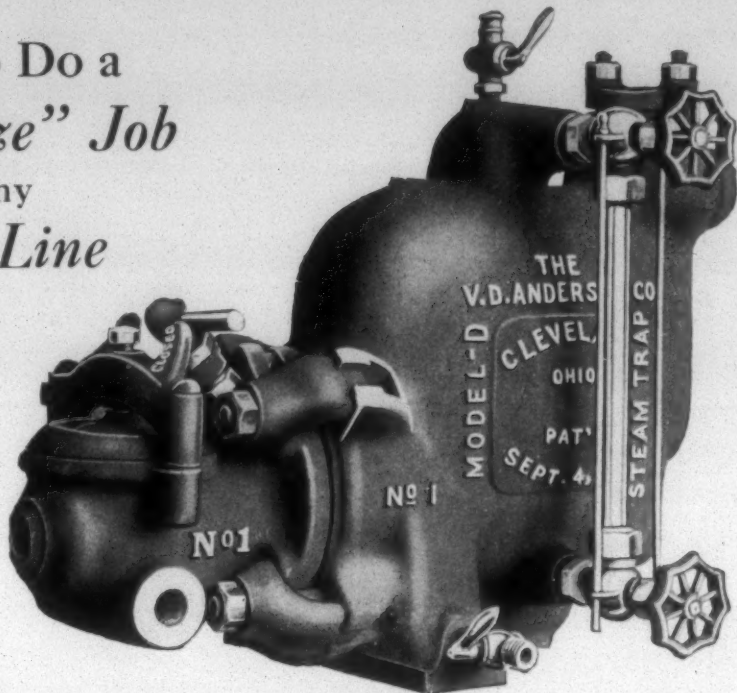
The corporation has already made purchases of raw cotton and has established centralized buying and selling departments for raw cotton in Liverpool and Manchester as well as yarn sales and cloth sales offices at Manchester, — U. S. Commission U at Manchester. — U. S. Commerce Reports.

FERTILIZER SALES

The National Fertilizer Association said that in January tag sales in the fifteen tag-sale States were 10.1 per cent larger than for January, 1929, but 18.5 per cent less than for January, 1928. Tag sales for January, 1929, were 26.3 per cent less than for January, 1928, and it is encouraging that sales for this year were not quite so small as those of January, 1929. For December and January combined sales were 5.5 per cent larger than for the like period a year ago, but 22.5 per cent less than for the like period two years ago, which is a very material decrease for the two months. For the six months ended with January, tag sales were 18.5 per cent less than for the like period a year ago. A year ago credit conditions were most unfavorable, and during the past two months they have been only slightly less so.

BUILT to Do a "Man-size" Job on Any Steam Line

When you buy a steam trap, you have a right to expect years of uninterrupted service, delivering live, hot, dry steam—steam that is kept dry by the removal of condensation as fast as it accumulates. Obviously, no weak, flimsy, undersized steam trap can live up to your expectations. But an Anderson "Man-size" Steam Trap will. Built of generous size with the largest capacity of any trap on the market, it has a 35-year reputation for being the most economical and dependable steam trap money can buy. Write for complete catalog covering Anderson "Man-size" Steam Traps.



ANDERSON MAN-SIZE STEAM-TRAPS

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THE TEXTILE MILL SUPPLY CO.

Everything in Mill and Factory Supplies

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Starch

400 MILL

500 MILL



FAMOUS N

C. P. SPECIAL

BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
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PHILADELPHIA

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SOLUBILIZE THE STARCH

for

SLASHING and FINISHING

in your own mill
by a short boil with

Aktivin-S

Simple—Reliable
Economic

Booklet describing method on request

THE AKTIVIN CORPORATION

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New York City

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

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Danger Notices Are Necessary

in some mills because of the slippery condition of the floors.

But where

Wyandotte
Abrasive
Detergent

is used to clean floors, they are so safe that many mills have been able to remove their danger signs.



Ask your supply man for
"WYANDOTTE"

The J. B. Ford Co., Sole Mfrs., Wyandotte, Mich.

Yours for the Asking! *this \$1,000,000 Service*

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients.

This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

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Chemists to the Textile Industry

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*Throughout the world where power
weaving is employed*

Gum Tragasol

*Holds its place as a leader in sizing
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When mixed with a good grade of
starch and tallow better weaving is
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Allow us the privilege of a demonstration

John P. Marston Company
Importers

247 Atlantic Avenue, Boston

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., FEBRUARY 20, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I enjoy reading the Home Section very much.

Ninety-Six is not such a large place but it surely is a fine place to live; we try to keep our village nice and clean.

We also have a good place to work, too. We think Mr. McNeil, our superintendent, is the best man on earth; he always gives us a square deal in everything.

We have a fine set of overseers. Mr. Eddie Seigler is the weave room overseer; Mr. James in the spinning room; Mr. Williams in the card room.

We are having night school now and everybody seems to be learning lots. There's a class for those who can't read and write at all. We certainly are doing our part in keeping South Carolina from being the most illiterate State of all.

Everyone loves Miss Kerr, the superintendent of night schools in Greenwood county; she is giving us a Valentine party at the school building Thursday night.

We have a nurse in the village now; she has thirty-five patients and certainly is a help to us all.

Aunt Becky, we would like very much to have you visit us, and any time you get ready you can feel assured of a warm welcome.

A NIGHT SCHOOL PUPIL.

NEWBERRY, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Boy Scouts have been celebrating the week of February 7th through February 13th in honor of the anniversary of the Boy Scout movement in America.

The Boy Scouts of America is one of the greatest organizations existing in our United States today. These boys, ranging from the age of 12 years up, represent the finest in boyhood. They are the future busi-

ness leaders, statesmen and soldiers of our country and should always be given any help and assistance possible.

Our own Troop No. 5 has been doing some splendid work during the past year and we are all proud of these boys. They have just completed their fifth year of scouting and the troop committee honored them with a banquet at their troop headquarters. They have a splendid headquarters in Willowbrook Park and are always glad to have visit-

THOSE WE LOVE

They say the world is round and yet

*I often think it square,
So many little hurts we get*

*From corners here and there;
But there's one truth in life I've found*

While journeying East and West,

*The only folks we really wound
Are those we love the best.*

*We flatter those we scarcely know,
We please the fleeting guest,
And deal full many a thoughtless blow*

To those we love the best.

—Anonymous.

ors. During the summer when the Park is open the scout hall remains open and some scout is always on duty to render any services required.

At the banquet Mr. Z. F. Wright and Mr. J. M. Davis, president and superintendent of the Newberry Mill, which sponsors the troop, were presented with articles of handicraft made by the scouts as an appreciation of their help in supporting the troop. The troop committee was also given presents.

Troop 5 has won many records during their existence. Last sum-

mer while at summer camp the scouts earned a total of 22 merit badges, which broke the State record. In the Fall Jamboree they captured the silver trophy cup, and proceeded to wind the year 1929 up by winning the Boy Scout Statuette offered by the Newberry Council for doing the greatest amount of work during the year.

During this week they have had on display a window decorated in Thornton Bros. store, and have also attended a Parent-Scout meeting. If industrialism and business counted they would probably win another cup.

SCOUT BOOSTER.

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

Get Some of Polly's Dahlias Soon.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of Grace church gave a play entitled "Sewing for the Heathen" at the East End School Friday night. It was a big success, and they are planning to give it over at Bessemer City this week, and at the Park-Grace School later.

Mrs. M. J. Wray died at her home near the Dilling Mill Feb. 13th. She was 88 years old and had been in failing health for a long time. She fell last week and owing to her condition could not recover from injuries received. Funeral services were held the 14th and interment was in Mountain Rest cemetery.

Aunt Becky, I have been expecting to hear from the gentleman at Graham, N. C., about the dahlias, but haven't heard yet. Would just like to say to him if he wants some of my large named kinds, he had better write me soon, for I don't have so many of them to sell; but I will have enough of the cheaper ones for everybody this time.

Aunt Becky, the story is JUST AS TRUE AS IT IS INTERESTING.

MRS. M. L. CONNOR,
R. 4, Kings Mountain, N. C.

Becky Ann's Own Page

"MR. SMARTY."

(By Ellen Virginia Petrea (Age 12)
Columbus, Ga.)

Jack Downs and his father lived alone. Jack, at the age of fifteen, was really handsome, with dark complexion, black hair and brown eyes. He worked in a drug store, and his father worked in a cotton mill.

Sometimes Mr. Downs would get drunk and treat Jackie cruelly, but when sober, he was kind enough. Mr. Downs worked for Mr. Jones, a millionaire. Mr. Jones had a son named Henry, who was always teasing Jackie, and making fun of him because he was poor. Henry was not at all popular with his companions, because he was a "smarty," and thought himself better than others.

One night when Jackie and his father went home from work they found a big package there for them. On opening it, they were amazed to find a new suit of clothes, each, and a note which read:

"Please come to church Sunday. We like you as our next door neighbors."

"Betty Lou and Mother Brown."

This was what they needed—encouragement. They were glad to go to church now that they had suitable clothes, and Mr. Downs quit drinking and became interested in things worth while. Both he and Jackie soon joined the church and became active members.

Later, Jackie got work in the mill with his father, and because he was eager and willing, won the attention of the overseer. Mr. Downs became overseer of the card room and Jackie became overseer of spinning when he was quite a young man. Mrs. Brown and Betty Lou were deeply interested in the advancement of their neighbors, who never forgot to whom they owed their first step upward. Often they would take supper or dinner with Mrs. Brown and Betty Lou, and it was only natural that Jack's heart went out to the lovely blue-eyed girl with the golden hair, who would blush in confusion when her eyes met his.

One day Mr. Downs and Jackie went to town and together, bought Betty Lou a beautiful silk negligee, and Mrs. Brown three pretty house dresses, a set of china and silverware. They put the things in a large box and after dark, slipped it on the porch, rang the bell, then ran and hid till they saw the box taken in. Finally, they went over, as if nothing had happened.

"You did it—I know you did!" ex-

claimed Betty Lou, her eyes like the stars, and then quickly and impulsively, she kissed both Jackie and his father.

"You wonderful, wonderful neighbors!" said Mrs. Brown. "What must I do to show you my appreciation?"

"No one will object to your doing what Betty Lou did," smiled Mr. Downs teasingly. Then gravely: "This is just a small token of our appreciation for what you did for us—when I wasn't worth noticing at all. We can never repay your kind interest in us at that time."

Later, when the mill company built a new mill, Mr. Downs became superintendent and Jackie was transferred to the new and larger mill, as overseer spinning. Jackie was indeed grateful.

The president gave him a long talk, told him how he had watched his struggle to make good, and that he expected great things of him.

"There's one thing you may not like—Henry Jones, the community 'Smarty,' will be in the same room with you. His father wants him to work up in the mill. I hope you can make something of him," the president said.

"I'll do my best to make good in every way," Jackie promised. He and his father could hardly wait till stopping time to tell Mrs. Brown and Betty Lou the good news.

"I knew all the time that you and Jackie would make good," smiled Mrs. Brown. "All I hate about it, you'll be moving away from next door."

"Yes, we are going to move to the Ritz Hotel," replied Mr. Downs, "but you will not get rid of us so easy as all that." And they did take rooms at the pretty hotel right away, which was nearer the new mill. But they went back often to see their good friends, and sometimes had them at the hotel to take dinner with them.

In June of each year, the overseers had to report to the superintendent, and the superintendent had to report to the president, the name of the boy in each department who was putting in the most effort to learn the business. Henry Jones had begun to take stock of himself and saw that he fell far short of perfection. He was a bit jealous of Jackie's advancement, but generous enough to admit that it had been well earned. So, now, he resolved to make good, too, and he went to Jackie:

Manfully he confessed his errors: "I haven't done my best, and I know you can't send in my name as worthy; but next year I hope you can," he said to Jackie. "I'm tired of be-

ing called 'Smarty' in a doubtful way."

"Well," smiled Jackie, "no one has done better than you—and I had come to the conclusion that you were waking up to your opportunities; so, I have already sent your name up as my best and most promising."

"Oh," said Henry, "you are too good for words, and I'll show you in deeds how I thank you. Father will be so glad. I've been a great disappointment to him. Now I will make good, since you are my friend."

"Suppose you begin by attending church regularly," Jackie suggested. And the next Sunday they went together, and Henry, too, soon became a Christian, and the two young men became fast friends. Their fathers were both delighted.

The president of the mill kept in close touch with Jackie, visited him, and also wrote him lovely encouraging letters, complimenting him on his work in the mill, and his influence as a Christian.

Time passed and one Christmas, after the wonderful festivities had passed, everybody was thrilled to learn that Mr. Jones had retired, and that Jackie had become superintendent. Jackie almost fainted when he was told of his promotion, and was called upon for a speech. He was fast climbing the ladder of success, but just now he wanted to rush out and away to Betty Lou. He felt that now he could tell her what was in his heart.

He and his father had just finished a lovely home on Lake Monroe, had it beautifully furnished and a good cook and housekeeper employed. On New Year's night they planned a house warming—and invited many of their friends, and of course Betty Lou and her mother were among the guests. There was music and dancing, and when the party was over Jackie had won Betty Lou's promise to be his bride, and the mistress of his home.

"Let's go and tell our parents," whispered Jackie. Imagine their surprise when Mr. Downs listened smilingly, then announced:

"Well, there will be a double wedding, and two brides, for we want them both, don't we, Jackie?" chuckled his father. "Ten years, since we had that present of nice clothes and an invitation to church. It will take all our lives to pay the debt!"

"Wonderful!" exclaimed both Jackie and Betty Lou.

Everyone in the mill will enjoy the Home Section. Give away your copy after you finish it.

LET'S WEAR COTTON.

A Word to Southern Mill Women.

Now since our mills are not on full time, let's use every yard of cotton cloth we need; we can wear more cotton dresses, for the prints, plaids and tweeds come in such lovely patterns for dresses.

We can make curtains, pillow cases, sheets, aprons, children's clothes, bed spreads and hundreds of useful things out of unbleached cotton cloth.

We should go back to cotton hose for every day wear; they are much warmer than silk, and so much cheaper.

If we would wear more cotton like we did a few years ago, we would help conditions so much. We might ask what would my dress mean to the markets? Not only yours, but think of the thousands of mill women who have fallen in love with silk, for dresses, underwear and hose. Then wonder why our mills are on three or four days per week.

If we don't use our own cotton materials, who will? When we buy our house dresses let's sing this little chorus:

We wear cotton!
We wear cotton!
Wear it every day!
We don't buy anything else,
For it doesn't pay.
MILL WOMAN.

Remember your friends. Let them see the Home Section after you read it.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre News.

Smyre Sunday School was well attended on last Sunday with an attendance of 238. It is most interesting to note that the Sunday School is increasing and we have never but one time before had such good attendance. A number of the classes had a percentage of more than a hundred and the Young Men's Class taught by Mr. N. W. Holland won the attendance banner.

Scout Activities.

Sunday evening service was a special service for the benefit of the Ranlo Troop and Smyre Troop of Boy Scouts. From February 7th through the 14th was observed as Boy Scout Anniversary Week, and the above service was conducted by the pastor, Rev. T. H. Swofford. Each troop was well represented and we were very glad to have Prof. A. C. Warlick and his Scouts as guests.

Smyre Troop No. 1, Boy Scouts of America, which was organized several months ago, observed Father

and Son night recently at the Community House with a chicken supper prepared and served by the Mothers' Club.

Mr. Marshall Dilling presided and addresses were made by Mr. J. W. Atkins, president Piedmont Council Boy Scouts of America, and Mr. R. M. Schiele, Scout Executive. Frederick Smyre talked of his trip to England last summer where he attended World's Scout Jamboree. Rev. T. H. Swofford, Scout Master for the local troop, spoke briefly of the hopes and aims of Smyre Troop.

Mr. Schiele presented the charter to the troop and Mr. Marshall Dilling presented the scouts with a United States flag, a troop flag and patrol flags.

The Scouts entertained their guests with a play entitled, "Jim Decides."

Each Scout had his father as his special guest. Others present included Messrs. J. F. Strange, N. W. Holland, Scout Committee, and Messrs. Ivan Justus and F. L. Davis, assistant scout masters.

Saturday night, February 1st, the Scout Troop gave a program of stunts and songs to a good crowd at the community house, which added the nice little sum of \$8.00 to the troop treasury.

Training for Service.

Smyre Church was represented with its officers and teachers at the Cokesbury Training School held at Lowell, N. C., January 26th through January 31st. Three splendid courses were offered and twenty-one of our people were glad to have the opportunity to better prepare themselves for the church work. The certificates of credit earned were presented by Mr. Marshall Dilling, superintendent of Smyre Sunday School, on last Sunday morning, to the following persons: Misses Lucille Cox, Gertrude Joy, Mary Robinson, Nell Ewing, Mabel Joy, Ersie Ratchford, Delphia Dagenhart, Elizabeth Strange, Mesdames S. A. Lanier, J. F. Strange, C. L. Williams, T. H. Swofford, W. H. Taylor, Ben Leonhardt, and Messrs. J. P. Rowland, Marshall Dilling, D. A. Meyers, M. C. Frye, Bynum Short, T. H. Swofford, N. W. Holland. Mr. Dilling expressed his appreciation for the hearty co-operation given him by his teachers and officers of the Sunday School. One of the interesting facts in regard to this school is that Smyre Church has had an average of twenty people to attend since it was first organized five years ago.

Club, Epworth League and Library.
The Busy Bee Club has been very much interested in a cooking class and on last Monday evening at the weekly meeting, Misses Delphia Dagenhart and Christine Moody were awarded prizes for the highest grades in the class.

Rev. T. H. Swofford is one of the

instructors in the Epworth League Efficiency Institute this week at Main Street Church, and Misses Gertrude Joy, Aline Cox, Mabel Joy, Lucille Cox, Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and Clifford Cox are attending from Smyre Church.

A great deal of interest is being shown in the Smyre Community Library. Seventy-five new books have been added recently and the library is filling a great need in our community. The books in our library are suitable to the smaller children, the junior boys and girls, and for the grown up people too.

Show your friends the Home Section. They'll like it too.

CHESTER, S. C.

Baldwin Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I read the Bulletin every week and wonder why our mill can't be on the map. We have a fine mill and mill village with plenty of good, loyal help.

We have a large number of people who attend the evening textile classes, which are taught by Professor Campbell, who knows his Ps and Qs.

We have two large churches which are filled every Sunday morning and night. Rev. R. A. Thompson is pastor of the Baptist and Rev. S. W. Harvey of the Methodist.

Miss Pearl Day of Great Falls spent the week-end with Miss Gladys Thomas.

Mr. Alex Riley and son of Hillsboro, N. C., spent the week-end with Mr. E. C. Riley.

Mr. E. E. Hedgpath, Mr. A. F. Floyd and Mr. Jess Clencos motored to Hartsville, S. C., to visit relatives.

Mr. C. D. Miller and Mr. P. L. McCant motored to Langley to visit Mr. C. D. Miller's father.

AL.

BURLINGTON, N. C.

N. C. Silk Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. Russell Dixon has left our mill to take a job at Kernersville, N. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Daye and Mr. Dewitte Daye and Mr. Joe Lemons motored to Greensboro and Kernersville yesterday.

Mr. Willie Jones spent last night at Greensboro visiting friends.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewitte Daye motored to Greensboro last week to see Mrs. Daye's son.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Stout spent the week-end in Greensboro with Mrs. Stout's parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Delos Daye had as their guests Sunday, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Snider and family from Winston-Salem, N. C.

Mr. N. L. Dawkins spent the week-end here with his family; Mr. Dawkins is working at Winston-Salem.

Mr. Hicks Lane has returned to Kernersville after spending the week-end with his parents at Graham.

Mr. and Mrs. Dewitte Daye spent the day at Winston-Salem today.

Miss Inez Steed of West Burlington visited her aunt, Mrs. N. L. Dawkins of this place. EMMA.

CLINTON, S. C.

Lydia Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The New Year has started out bad for the Lydia. We have lots of sickness around us and lots of deaths. Our friend, Mr. McInvale, was cut to pieces by the train, and one of our closest friends, Mr. Jesse Haney, passed out on last Thursday morning. He had made his home here for the past 15 years and will be missed by many here. He and I served in the army together. He leaves a wife and three children, mother, father and two sisters. Rev. R. W. Justice of Asheville, N. C., conducted the funeral service.

We have another friend who has taken his bed, and the doctor says there is very little hope for him.

Fred Meaks underwent an operation for appendicitis Sunday morning after the appendix had burst and is very low.

So you see our friends are passing out fast, but God knows best. May He help and bless these homes with the vacant chairs.

HAPPY JACK.

TARBORO, N. C.

Hart Cotton Mills, Inc.

This mill is running day and night, with a set of fine men in charge, as follows:

B. M. Hart, president; Harry Smith, secretary-treasurer; Bob Walker, bookkeeper and shipping clerk; S. L. McCracken, general superintendent; J. C. Lane, overseer spinning day; Will Rochester, overseer spinning night; Noah Baker, overseer carding day; C. A. Philpot, overseer carding night; W. H. Harrison, overseer weaving day; M. C. Proffitt, overseer weaving night; J. V. Nanney, overseer cloth room; L. L. Hayes, electrician and master mechanic.

We have the best set of employees in the State, and all seem happy and prosperous. Among other improvements, the mill has been nicely

painted, and everything is in good shape.

Fountain Cotton Mills, Inc.

This mill, too, is running full time day and night, good production, and nobody talking "hard times."

Our general superintendent, Mr. McCracken, and all the overseers, pull together for mutual good, and the employees always co-operate in every undertaking. Many improvements have been made here, and if "Aunt Becky" would come and look us over, she could appreciate the big changes made since she was here a few years ago.

Our line-up is as follows:

B. M. Hart, president; Harry Smith, secretary-treasurer; Jimmie Britt, bookkeeper and shipping clerk; S. L. McCracken, general superintendent; C. J. Trippe, overseer spinning day; M. F. Shippe, overseer spinning night; W. D. Thornburg, overseer carding day; A. A. Walls, overseer carding night; W. D. Burnett, overseer weaving day; J. V. Thomason, overseer weaving night; J. V. Nanney, overseer cloth room; L. L. Hayes, electrician and master mechanic. BILL.

HANES, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

All of our Home Section readers are enjoying the new story. "The Way of a Woman" was the best you have written yet.

A ten-day revival closed at the Methodist church last week, with several additions to each church. Rev. Herbert Junior, pastor of Centenary church, Winston-Salem, assisted the pastor, Rev. G. C. Graham. Mr. Graham first came to us in October and he and his family are making a welcome addition to our community.

The Hanes Woman's Club met at the home of Mrs. A. L. Smith, Feb. 5th, with a record breaking attendance. Under the leadership of Miss Alice McQueen, county agent, they are studying sewing this year.

The Fidelis Class of the Baptist church held their monthly class meeting at the club house Thursday night and had a large attendance despite the rain. After a short business session a social hour was enjoyed, refreshments served and Valentines given to all present. Mrs. D. G. Bennett is the efficient teacher of this class, which has on roll about 37 of our young ladies.

The Embroidery Club met with Mrs. G. C. Graham Tuesday afternoon. After sewing and talking for some time the hostess served tempting refreshments.

Miss Minnie Mae Moody of Thomasville spent last week-end with her sister, Mrs. G. W. Hice.

Mr. Walker Cantrell, overseer of No. 3 carding, has been transferred to Hanes Knitting Mill and Mr.

George Hagan of Selma, N. C., has taken his place.

Miss Phyllis Bennett entertained the Girl Scouts at a Valentine party Friday night. About 26 enjoyed the occasion. After playing games for a while the children were invited into the dining room where Phyllis, assisted by her mother, Mrs. R. O. Bennett, and Anna Maria Boulware, served delicious refreshments in keeping with the Valentine season. Everyone present received a Valentine by which to remember this delightful occasion. BOB.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA.

Merrimack Mill.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are having a few warm days after digging out of a snowstorm.

We have very little sickness, thanks to our doctors and nurses.

Our school is leading the county in attendance.

Band Director John L. Hay is giving the members of the band a banquet Wednesday night, in honor of his birthday; this is an annual affair.

The J. J. B. School basketball team is still on the winning streak, having just completed a road trip to Decatur, Cullman, Town Creek and Fawkesville, having won the most of their games.

Sorry to report the death of Alonzo Green and also Mr. Spurgeon Hendricks' baby.

Mr. Noble Graham of the University spent the week-end with his parents.

Lieutenant David O'Neil, of the U. S. Marines, bowed to Dan Cupid recently and visited his father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. O'Neil, on his honeymoon.

The stork made 15 visits here during the month.

We are looking forward to a play-Thursday night, "Gypsy Festival," sponsored by the school.

Aunt Becky, the story is fine but please bring Alice back to Ted next week! LEARNING MORE

LAURINBURG, N. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running on a 40-hour-week basis now, but we are hoping to start up full time soon.

Mr. John Lokey, oiler of Dickson Mill, has been very sick; had an operation on his nose.

Our superintendent, Mr. J. R. Murphy, was carried to the Charlotte Sanatorium for treatment. Mr. Murphy has been quite seriously ill and his friends are hoping that he may soon be much improved.

Aunt Becky, I like your stories fine, but if all unions are like that of "Alice in Blunderland," people better let them alone.

JUST LOTTIE.

ALICE IN BLUNDERLAND

By Ethel Thomas

Again and again he read that disturbing declaration of Mrs. White. Darn the woman—she seemed to know a lot about him! Alice must have seen his new recruits, for she only would have known that they were frauds. Well, it wouldn't be safe to work them much longer. All the papers would play up that story, and somebody might get pinched for fraud, or false pretense. One more day was all he'd risk and then he'd send both back to Jennings. He'd have to think awhile before planning his own move. But he would write a nice letter to Ella, and ask her to forgive him for ever looking at another girl! Just give Ella a little love and taffy, and he could manage her, all right.

Mrs. White was jubilant. Alice noticed that she received a few telegrams and a letter that she tucked into her bosom without mentioning their contents. But of course, they had nothing to do with the Marco affair.

"Dearest, I'm so tickled over the way we've spiked that scoundrel's guns I don't know what to do. And I guess when you do go back to Marco, you'll be lauded as the queen of heroines. Bless your heart, I've a good mind to go home with you. Would you let me?"

"I'd be proud to have you,—only everything would be so different you'd be miserably out of place, I fear. I thought our home was nice—and it was, neat and clean as a pin,—but of course nothing to compare with yours. And, I don't feel that I ever can face them at home—not for a long while, yet," Alice replied.

"And I'd hate awfully to lose you. But, really, your mother has been hurt enough,—and that young man of yours—I'm half in love with him myself. Such a nice letter, and you haven't written him, have you?"

"I can't! Oh, there's some things that he'll never forget and forgive. No difference what he says, the thought would always rankle in his breast, that I had been untrue. You have vindicated my character beautifully, but those who love deeply seem to be most jealous, and Ted certainly had a right to denounce me,—though he never did, really, in words. But neither of us can ever get over the pain we have given each other—though I was most to blame," sadly.

"Alice, you know that I'm your friend, and that no difference what happens I'll stick to you. Will you listen to me and be guided by my advice and wishes?"

"Oh, you know I love and trust you utterly, and will be glad to do anything you wish," Alice declared. And Mrs. White kissed her, smiled, and was silent.

CHAPTER X

At Marco everything was in a stir and everybody's nerves tingling with apprehension.

The strikers who had been ejected from the village

Nobody's Business

By Gee McGee.

A FIGHT AND A DEAD DOG

flat rock, s. C. feebly the 13, 1930.
deer mr. editor:—

some of my nabors have asked me to rite up the fight which took place last night betwixt mr. brown and mr. smith in front of our house onner count of the former running over the latter's dog with his ford when he turned the corner without the usual voting sine of throwing out yore hand ansoforth, and i will do so.

the former swares that he never saw no dog but the latter says he is a lie as the dog was in the middle of the road and as he had a white spot on his chist and a brown spot on his back and ancers to the name of "rover," he could not help but of saw him in time to go into low and throw on his brakes.

but the latter got out of his ford and started back to investigate the dead dog, and when he got where he could look the said dog in the face, the former struck him acrost the head with a hoe handle and broke same and then the latter yanked out his knife and cut at the former who dodged behind the running bored and darted under the wheel base and ketched the latter by his ankles and throwed him down.

i hollered at both the former and the latter to stop fighting, but they didnt pay no attention to me, but hit at me himself with the other end of the hoe handle and then i stove him in with my fist just above his stummick and by that time the latter was getting the best of him, and he had fell down with him on top of him and they rolled over and fought right on.

the latter got the former by the throte and his eyes commenced to puff out and about that time he give him a wollopp in the mouth with his left and was likewise wollopped with a low right to the jaw and when he got up, he kicked him on the left hip pocket and slammed him against the rare fender and they clutched again, but the dog was still dead.

after they had both done give plum out and was laying in diffrent places on the ground, i managed to seperate them and broke up the fight. i don't know who was to blame but the dog dide in the road and the latter will miss him a great deal, but the former could possibly of slowed down in time to let him run around behind the ford like he had always done in the future. rite or foam if you want anny further partickulars about the skirmish.

yores trulie

mike Clark, rfd.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News

Abraham Lincoln said:

"I am not bound to win, but I am bound to be true, I am not bound to succeed, but I am bound to live up to what light I have. I must stand with anybody that stands right; stand

with him while he is right, and part with him when he goes wrong.

This is a great thought from a great man, and would be a good motto for our own lives.

Today, February 12th, is the anniversary of Lincoln's birth.

District Meeting of Red Men

The local tribe of Red Men were hosts last Saturday to the visiting Red Men and Pocahontas of this district. The program consisted of a public meeting, a business meeting and a social meeting. Representative men of the state were present and several speeches on principles pertaining to the order were made, greatly benefiting all present.

After the business meeting, supper, consisting of oyster stew, sandwiches and coffee, was served.

A Birth, Baby Show and Dinner

Mr. and Mrs. Lee Nelson, Toronto street, announce the arrival of a daughter on Thursday, February 6th.

A photographer has been in the village for the past two weeks making the pictures of the babies. These pictures will be shown at the local theater next Monday, February 17th, afternoon and night. Prizes will be awarded for the prettiest and fattest babies.

On Sunday, February 9th, Mrs. Alice Fuller celebrated her sixtieth birthday. Her children, grandchildren, and a few friends gathered at her home on Toronto street and enjoyed a bountiful dinner. Twinty-eight guests enjoyed the happy occasion and wish for Mrs. Fuller many happy returns of the day.

Card of Thanks

We wish to thank the many friends for their kindness during the time that our son suffered with a broken limb.—Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Gruber.

Lapahan Tribe 132

We, the Red Men of Goldville, wish to thank Mr. Wm. A. Moorhead for the great surprise he gave us by furnishing the wonderful amount of sandwiches for our supper. We also wish to thank the Girls Club and all persons who were connected with the handling of our supper.—H. McCall, C. of R., and J. D. Butler, Sachem.

Village News

Miss Caudia Hair left Sunday for Statesville, N. C., where she will spend several weeks with her sister, Mrs. F. B. Wheeler.

Miss Margorie Dominick of Whitmire, S. C., was the week-end guest of Miss Julia Mae Fulmer.

Mrs. Nella Clemet and Miss Lizzette Douglas from Inman were week-end guests of Miss Rosa Dreher, Joanna Inn.

Mr. Cecil Blakely of Barber-Colman Company is spending a few days with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Blakely.

Miss Elizabeth Wise spent the week-end with Miss Ruth Andrews, Sally, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Mayfield visited Miss Lena King, Joanna Inn on Sunday.

Mrs. L. H. Poag and little son, William, of Newberry, visited her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Cole, Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Templeton and family visited Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Land in Buffalo, S. C., Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. O'Dell, Misses Roberta and Arleene O'Dell visited relatives in Newberry, Sunday.

Little Wendell Hair who has been sick for the past week is up and doing nicely.

Misses Nellie and Edna Hamm, Morton Hamm, and Mrs. Sloan visited Mrs. J. E. Hamm at the Pryor Hospital, Chester, Sunday.

houses, were now living in tents erected by the leaders, on a plot of ground just outside the city limits, near a fine spring of water. The farmer who rented the land, thought he was renting it to "tourists" and felt that in signing a two-year lease for which he received \$500 cash, for two acres of ground that "couldn't be tended, and wouldn't sprout peas if it could,"—he was doing a fine bit of business. He was righteously indignant when he found how he had been hood-winked by the communists, but there was nothing he could do about it. They hadn't said anything by which he could prove "false pretense." Oh, no, they were too wise for that.

Another shack had been erected for "Relief" activities, and plastered all over it were circulars and data calculated to strike terror to the hearts of any who dared molest or in any way oppose them—though they held to the right to molest, oppose and harrass loyal workers all they chose. In large red letters of defiance and challenge, those who passed could read:

"We have been framed in an attempt to check the growth of our Union. We have organized thousands of textile workers all over the South and will win in our fight for shorter hours and higher wages."

"Marco Mills paid thugs to wreck our former food commissary. They wantonly destroyed food intended for starving women and children. From now on those who have no business around here had better stay away."

"We must fight on in spite of frame-ups and terrorism. The whole labor movement must get behind these victims of graft, greed and capitalism."

"Don't be a coward! Join the Union! Fight for freedom from slavery! Show your colors! We'll take care of you."

"We have plenty of money back of us and we are here to stay till we win. Nothing can stop us!"

It was Monday that the Daily News had carried the story of Alice and her life in New York. On Friday of the same week, notices were posted all over the village, and in all conspicuous places, and signed by Mr. Marco:

"All who want the mill to start up will please assemble in the park Saturday morning at ten o'clock. There will be addresses and talks, free sandwiches, lemonade and ice cream."

There was a glad shout from loyal workers who during all these weeks had been receiving half pay, free houses, water and lights. They were living comfortably and had had a good rest; now they were anxious to get in working harness again.

But the strikers yelled in defiance, and muttered

threats. They met for conference and more than an hour they listened to speeches and absorbed suggestions from their wary leaders, as to how to conduct themselves at the park. A number of the most daring and reckless,—boys and young girls not over 20,—were selected as leaders. They were to have broad red bands around their arms above elbow, and anything these "lieutenants" decided to attempt, must be upheld by the masses. "Solidarity" was their slogan.

Long before the hour on Saturday morning, people began to assemble at the park, and it was evident that the striking element was bent on raising a disturbance. They laughed derisively at the mill policeman who kindly asked them to retire.

"You are not employees, and are not invited to this meeting. It will be better for you and your cause, if you do not try to disturb the peace. We do not want to have any trouble," he told them.

They laughed scornfully: "You can't keep us off the streets! It's not what you want that does you good—it's what you get;—and we are going to get while the getting's good! Yes and we'll get some of the yellowbellies and scabs today and have some fun with them."

Ted came along with his arms full of mail which he was carrying to the mill office, and ran the gauntlet of scathing ridicule:

"Oh! look at Marco's little doggie! It walks on it's hind legs! It's learned to bring mail! Bow, wow, wow! Poor little doggie!" shrieked the girls, encouraged by the men who didn't dare. "Wonder if it will eat a wennie?" and one threw a piece of sausage which landed accurately at his feet.

"What breed is that dog anyhow?"

Somebody answered: "It thinks it's a bull dog, but it ain't nothin' but a cur!" Then there were shrieks of laughter over what was considered "wit."

The president, superintendent and overseers were together in the office, and through the open windows could see, and plainly hear the derisive yells.

"That gang is hell-bent on making Ted pitch into them; they are trying every way under the sun to make him the aggressor, so that they can claim self-defense in a fight," remarked Mr. Marco.

"Yes, and we'd better tell the boy what we have planned, and what we expect. It will give him strength and grace for his trials," added the superintendent, gravely.

Just then Ted entered, his eyes blazing and his lips pale and compressed. He laid the mail on the desk and turned to withdraw, when Mr. Marco stopped him:

"Be seated, Ted. We heard the tirade, and congratulate you on your selfcontrol. A man who can control himself, will make a leader. Keep cool, and don't worry. Your day has come." Ted seated himself quietly, and was twisting his cap in nervous fingers while he listened, puzzled, looking from one to another.

"You tell him," smiled Mr. Marco, turning to Mr. Black, overseer of spinning.

"It's this, Ted. You are my choice for a second hand.

SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.

Social Circle Cotton Mills Co.

Dear Aunt Becky:

We are running full time with plenty of help, there have been a few changes in the overseers in the last few months. Mr. J. J. Hyder, superintendent; C. B. Walls, overseer carding and spinning, assisted by C. L. Walker in card room and J. L. West in spinning room. J. O. McClain is overseer weaving and slasher room, assisted by C. E. Knight in slasher room, and C. E. Hyder in weave room; R. L. Baugham, overseer cloth room, and L. A. Simons, master mechanic. Leroy Boswell, supply clerk; Miss Bernice Brown time-keeper; M. A. Sandifer, cashier, and Mrs. Ralph Watkins, stenographer.

Mr. and Mrs. Alie Rayburn gave a bridge party last Friday night, the following were invited: Mr. Luther Kitchens, James Cook, Harry Boswell, Miss Farrar Hyder, Tealie McLeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Roy Boswell.

Mr. Ralph Watkins, Paul Cook, Luther Kitchens and Harry Boswell spent Tuesday in Atlanta.

Mr. W. C. Watkins of Scottdale spent Saturday and Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Watkins.

We are all glad to see Mr. E. W. Hewell able to be out again after being on the sick list for some time.

Miss Bernice Brown is home from Birmingham, Ala., where she spent a week with friends.

Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Hyder are the proud parents of a new baby girl, Mary Ellen, born February 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Simons spent Sunday in Athens with friends.

Mr. Lester Phillips of Birmingham spent the week-end here with Mr. Bob Hyder.

MACK.

ANDERSON, S. C.

Equinox Mill

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Akins, of Gainesville, Ga., are visiting their son, Mr. T. N. Akins, of Bailey street. They will spend several months with him.

The many friends Mr. J. M. McAlister are indeed glad to know that he is able to be on his job again. Mr. McAlister is overseer weaving.

Miss Ruth White and Felton White spent the week-end with Rev. M. L. Smith and family of Sardis, Ga.

Mrs. E. C. White has been on the sick list this week.

We are all sorry to hear of the illness of Mrs. Julia Simpson's child, who has pneumonia. We hope she will soon recover.

Mr. T. N. Akins and daughter, Miss Elizabeth, went to Clarksville, Ga., on last Wednesday on account of the death of Mr. M. H. Waldrep, a sister-in-law of Mrs. T. N. Akins.

Miss Cecil Wilson and Paul Wilson, of Westminster, S. C., were the week-end guests of Miss Madeline Cheek, on Alpha street.

Mr. and Mrs. Erwin Whitfield of Simmons street, motored to LaFrance, S. C., Sunday to see Mr. and Mrs. Denny Owens.

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Davis of Hartwell, Ga., were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Meredith, Sunday.

BETTY.

EASLEY, S. C.**Alice Mfg. Co.**

The Easley Milltown Singing Convention met at Alice, Sunday afternoon and was attended by a large crowd. Visitors were here from Georgia and North Carolina, as well as other neighboring towns and counties.

Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Caudell of Toccoa visited Mrs. Caudell's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Miller during the week-end.

Friends of Mrs. J. E. Bigham will sympathize with her in the loss of her mother, Mrs. Anna Vaughn. Mrs. Vaughn will be missed by friends here, having lived here for nearly three years.

Miss Zelda Rampey of Arial, spent the week-end with her aunt, Mrs. Jack Holder.

Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Griffin and children of Central, were the Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Bolding.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Ramsey of Greenwood visited the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Owen, Sunday.

X. Y. Z.

"GOOD LAWD sent me troubles
And I got to wuk 'em out,
But I look eroun' and see
There's trouble all about,
And when I see my troubles,
I just look up and grin,
To think of all de troubles
Dat I ain't in."

—James W. Foley.

A STUDY OF DIFFERENCES

The "Morning Post" publishes the following essay by a Japanese schoolboy:—

"The banana are great remarkable fruit. He are constructed in same architectural style as the honourable sausage. Difference being, skin of sausage are habitually consumed, while it is not adviceable to eat rapping of banana. Perhaps are also intrisisting the following differences between the two objects: Banana are held aloft while consuming; sausage usually left in reclining position. Banana are first green in culler, than gradual turn yellowish. Sausage start out with indeffinit culler (resemble terrier cotta) and retain same hue indefinitely. Sausage depend for creation upon human being or stuffing machine, while banana are pristine product of honorable mother nature. Both article resamble the other in that neither have pit or colonel of any kind. In case of sausage both conclusions are attached to other sausages; honorable banana on opposite hand are joined on one end to stem; other termination are intirely loose; and finally banana are strictly member of vagitable Kingdom, while affiliation of sausage is often undecided."

BILL JONES

Bill Jones was a country storekeeper down in Louisiana. Last spring he went to New Orleans to buy a stock of goods. They were shipped immediately and reached home before he did. When the boxes were delivered at the store by the drayman, Bill's wife happened to look at the largest one. She uttered a shriek and called for a hammer. A neighbor, hearing the scream, hurried to her assistance, asking what the matter was. The woman, pale and faint, pointed to the inscription on the box, "Bill Inside."—W. A. R.

The place is vacant, as Sid Ellis has gone to the Lindsay Mill as overseer, and it's yours if you want it. The mill is to start soon."

"If I want it? Oh, Lord,—how I have worked and hoped for such a chance! Do you mean it?" And Ted looked around half doubting the good news, his gray eyes shining and questioning.

"Of course we mean it. But you must make sure that you do not yield to the temptation to lick the stuffing out of the whole union gang. That's what they are trying to goad you into trying, so that they may have an excuse for beating you up. That comes straight from one of their gang that has repented, and is willing to do all he can in reparation. He told us that they had it in for you," said Superintendent Jones.

"I'm not afraid of the whole cowardly pack. The men don't dare say the things that they encourage the girls to say, knowing that no gentleman will harm them, no matter what they do or say," contemptuously. "But I will be careful to watch my step—more so now, that I feel responsible to you for good behavior. I will try to merit the confidence you have placed in me. I feel sure that I can fill the place to your satisfaction." There was confidence devoid of any trace of bragadocio in Ted's assertion.

"Well, it is nearly ten o'clock," said Mr. Marco, presently consulting his watch, "and we'll soon have to get out before the crowd. I don't like the looks of things at all. I understand that Dan Forrest got in at five this morning, and it now in his room at the hotel."

"That skunk! I—I—guess I can't accept that job—I've got to see that scoundrel!" and Ted sprang to his feet, hate blazing in eyes.

"My boy, you are not going to disappoint me?" Mr. Marco laid a hand on Ted's arm and looked pleadingly into his angry face. "I want you to meet the eleven o'clock train—take my car—and bring a couple of speakers that are coming down from up North. And, I don't want you to let on that you know Dan is in town. Keep it all under your hat. See? And don't mention that those people are coming. I'm depending on you, son. Drive up close to the back of the speaker's stand and escort them up the back steps to their seats."

Ted gulped. "When you put it that way, sir, I'd go through fire for you. But you don't know—you can't understand! It's going to be hard to breathe in the same town with that villian."

"I do understand, Ted, and all my sympathy is with you. But you must be guided by reason, now. A false move will ruin everything that we all hold dear. We must be wise as serpents and harmless as doves if we win this fight. And win we will. Those speakers who I am expecting, will give us some first hand information, and reveal facts that will be staggering. Bide your time, boy, and be patient."

"How will I know the gentlemen who are coming?" Ted asked.

(To Be Continued)